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BULGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE ON AGREEMENT CHANCES

AU121535 Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, February 12 (BTA) -- Mr Lyubomir Shopov, head of the Bulgarian delegation at the Vienna talks, underlines in ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME today that "a constructive dialogue is necessary at all forums, and the sooner it begins, the better it will be for peace in Europe and in the world".

Mr Lyubomir Shopov notes that, to have a constructive dialogue, there should be political good will on the part of the NATO states. Political goodwill both for an official, businesslike and constructive attitude on the part of the Western states towards the initiatives in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, and for a realistic approach to the Vienna talks.

He expresses hope that political realism will finally have the upper hand over the strivings of certain forces to disrupt the equilibrium, to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation at the Vienna talks stresses that there are real preconditions to achieve an agreement. "The important thing is to realize this as soon as possible", adds he.

WESTERN STANCE DISAPPOINTS CSCE CONFERENCE

DW110803 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Guenter Leuschner dispatch from Madrid]

[Text] Disappointment is the most appropriate term for the mood prevailing in the conference building today among the diplomats from socialist countries as well as from neutral and nonaligned states, disappointment at the fact that the NATO representatives' statements yesterday showed not a trace of a changed stance or more good will to come to an understanding or accelerate work.

Prior to the conference, statements of Western government politicians had been noted with interest as they talked about their serious negotiating willingness, about the importance a successful conclusion of this meeting would have for the international situation and even about decisive shift. Unfortunately this does not square with what we experienced yesterday and today. The endeavours of the NATO countries to disregard concrete editorial work on the concluding document drafted by the neutral countries and to give priority instead to their own unacceptable additional demands -- in other words, to make their acceptance a prerequisite for everything else -- these endeavors have almost become even more obvious.

At the meeting of the chief delegates today, the NATO states reportedly proposed the setting up of informal groups which basically would have to exclusively deal with these demands. It certainly can't be a coincidence that there is no group which would have to deal with the crucial problem of the meeting, the convocation of a European disarmament conference. Some observers already feel there is a scenario behind it all which -- after several weeks of pretended eagerness, but in reality inflexible adherence to maximum positions -- is aimed at stating the impossibility of agreement in order to finally come up with the ominous and empty so-called brief document that NATO circles for some time now have tried to place: a paper without substance, without commitment to continue the policy of detente and naturally also without the convocation of a European disarmament conference. An empty shell, therefore, without any practical importance which would not bring our continent a single centimeter out of the deadlock of confrontation and arms race.

When the head of the Soviet delegation, Kovalev, today described the discontinuation of every ineffective polemics and the renunciation by all concerned of unacceptable demands addressed to others as the most important prerequisite for achieving agreement in the forthcoming weeks, the head of the U.S. delegation, Kampelman, contradicted him. How can such a contradiction be reconciled with a serious negotiating will? The reason given by FRG representative Kastl for the fact that the chances of agreement in Madrid have not improved is that neither has international situation improved in recent weeks. This is true, but how can it improve if nothing is done about it, and where can the European states do more for such an improvement but here, where they all meet? Those who only keep saying that everything is bad, and because it is bad it can't be improved, not only move in a circle but will never get out of this vicious circle.

All this is naturally known in Western government chancelleries, and if nonetheless they bury their heads in the sand or prefer empty phrases to active action, the question remains of whether they want to do anything at all to help Europe. No such will on the part of NATO could be felt in the first 2 days following the recess. Thus the disappointment here among the socialists and nonaligned.

LEADING ORGANS HOLD JOINT PLENUM 11-12 FEBRUARY

Zhivkov, Filipov Address Session

AU121531 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, February 12 (BTA) -- A joint session of the CC of the BCP, the Ministerial Council and the leaderships of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Fatherland Front and the Dimitrov Young Communist League was held here yesterday and today, dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the December plenum of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party /1972/.

Mr Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria, read a report on the theme "For the Further Implementation of the December Programme of Raising the Living Standard of the People in Compliance With the Decisions of the 12th Congress of the BCP".

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, spoke in detail on the subject.

After a lively discussion the joint session adopted a unanimous decision on the further implementation of the December programme for raising the living standard of the people.

Filipov Report

AU131942 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, February 13 (BTA) -- "Care for man, for his happiness and well-being has been always the substance and the essential content of the policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of our socialist state" underlined Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, in his speech before the joint session of the CC of the BCP, the Ministerial Council and the leaderships of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Fatherland Front and the Dimitrov Young Communist League (February 11 and 12).

Mr Grisha Filipov made an account of the results achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the December plenum of the CC of the BCP in 1972.

The minimum working salary has increased from 60 to 100 leva. The average monthly salary has grown from 125 leva in 1972 to 197 leva in 1982.

The real incomes have been increasing by about 4 percent on the average per annum. The public consumption funds reached 6525 million leva in 1982. They have increased from 327 to 732 leva per capita of the population in the past decade.

In 1982 there were already places for 82 percent of the children in the 3 to 6 years bracket. The funds for scholarships to university and school students have increased 3.7 times.

The average pension has increased from 38 leva in 1972 to 79 leva in 1982.

The funds for culture, education, health care, and recreation have increased from 1173 million leva in 1972 to 3525 million leva in 1982.

The retail trade marked in 1982 a 62 percent increase, as compared with 1972.

In the 1972-1982 period 650,682 new flats were built, while the average floor area per capita has increased from 11.7 to 15.4 sq. m.

Communal services, transport, communication, telephone and administrative services have been considerably improved.

Successes in health care are indisputable. Bulgaria holds one of the leading places in the world in the number of doctors per 10,000 people. Education and culture are also developing at accelerated rates.

The results achieved have shown that the CC of the BCP has mobilized successfully the forces of the Communists, of all the working people, and despite the international and internal difficulties, has been pursuing consistently and unswervingly the general line of the party, aimed at a steady improvement of the living standard of the people, said Mr Grisha Filipov.

He underlined that in the years to come the implementation of the December programme should be carried through on a qualitatively new basis, with a greater economic and social effect.

Mr Grisha Filipov outlined the principal tasks which are to be solved for the further improvement of the living standard of the people.

The formulations in his speech have been specified in the decision of the joint session.

Plenum Decision

AU131933 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, February 13 (BTA) -- A decision of the joint session of the CC of the BCP, the ministerial Council and the leaderships of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Fatherland Front and the Dimitrov Young Communist League is given for publication here.

The session was held on February 11 and 12, 1983 and was dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the December plenum of the CC of the BCP.

It is underlined in the decision that the December programme is being implemented successfully, both quantitatively and qualitatively. A considerable improvement of the living standard has been ensured. This is a proof of the vitality of the political and social system, of the effectivity of the international relations of Bulgaria, of the ability of the BCP to reveal and solve the imminent problems on time.

The joint session decided to continue the line of meeting the material, intellectual and social needs of the people in an all-round way and with higher quality.

Already in this five-year period the minimum salary will increase to 120 leva, the starting salary of the young specialists with higher education to 170 leva and of those with secondary education to 145 leva. The lowest monthly pension will reach 50 leva in this five-year period and in the next -- half the minimum salary.

The necessary material and spiritual preconditions for the increase of the birth rate will be created, with a gradual introduction of a three-year paid leave for the mothers and places in kindergartens for all children.

The growth rates of the commodity funds should outstrip the rate of growth of the purchasing fund of the people. The self-sufficiency system, the auxiliary farms, the commodity good workshops and the accompanying them activities will be developed further. The production of delicatessen and de luxe goods will be expanded, the proportion of imported goods will be increased by expanding the trade with the socialist countries and the industrial-technological joint production with foreign firms.

Still better will be met the requirements of services. The work of pensioners, university students and housewives, of workers and specialists in their leisure time will be used on a wide scale.

The quality of the transport, administrative and legal, and resort activities should be improved. During this five-year period and until 1990, 850,000 new flats should be built, with priority to the housing problem in Sofia and the other big cities. The social and economic effectivity of health care should be increased, too, and the necessary conditions for reorganization of education should be created.

The cultural activities should channel out their efforts into the practical realization of the programme for the aesthetical education of the people. A decisive improvement of the quality of all activities, productions and services will be the general task of the socio-economic and spiritual development.

To develop further the December programme, the economy should be developed still more effectively, joining the socialist economic integration on a still wider in scale, deepening further the all-round cooperation and establishing still closer contacts with the Soviet Union - a real factor for the further construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

The party command "discipline and quality, quality and discipline" should be carried through with an increasing determination.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 7-12 FEBRUARY

AU121652 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 7 and 12 February, noted the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders on the days covered by the relevant casts:

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part on 7 February in Sofia in a seminar of the okrug branches of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, which reviewed topical subjects of Bulgaria's agrarian policy, according to the radio newscast at 1000 GMT on 7 February.

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Trade Union Central Council, on 10 February in Stara Zagora, attended a session of the Stara Zagora Okrug People's Council, which discussed the implementation of the 1982 plan, Sofia radio reported at 1000 GMT on 10 February.

Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, on 10 February attended a meeting of the Smolyan Okrug BCP Committee, which discussed the development of ideological activity in the okrug, Sofia radio reported at 1830 GMT on 10 February.

MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR MOROCCO, TUNISIA 15 FEB

AU150837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, left for the Kingdom of Morocco and the Republic of Tunisia this morning. He will pay official, friendly visits to these countries at the invitation of M'Hamed Boucetta and Bejo Caid es-Sebsi, the respective ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries. At Sofia airport Comrade Mladenov was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev, by deputy ministers and high-ranking officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

AU101739 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation, which participated in the 2-day working consultative meeting of secretaries of central committees of the communist and workers parties of CEMA member states and of the permanent representatives of those states to the CEMA council, returned to Sofia from Moscow today. Comrades Andrey Lukanov, Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Kiril Zarev were members of the Bulgarian delegation.

CSSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU051935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] The CSSR trade union delegation led by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the CSSR Trade Union Central Committee, continued its visit to Ruse on 5 February. The delegation, accompanied by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, had a meeting with Petur Petrov, BCP Ruse Okrug Committee first secretary, who briefed the guests on Ruse Okrug's history and socioeconomic development.

Later today a protocol on cooperation between the Bulgarian and CSSR trade unions was signed. The document was signed by Comrades Karel Hoffmann, leader of the CSSR trade union delegation, and Petur Dyulgerov. The protocol envisages the further strengthening and development of the comprehensive cooperation between the trade unions of the two fraternal socialist countries, as well as a fruitful exchange of positive experiences for a better and more effective participation of the trade unions in the economic development of their countries. A communique on the visit of the CSSR trade union delegation in our country was also signed.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SRV SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU101950 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, Feb 10 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Vietnamese economic cooperation is getting brisker with every new year. Satisfaction with this fact was expressed today by the deputy minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, Mr Marin Marinov, and the deputy minister of foreign trade of Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Chanh. They signed a 1983 trade and payments protocol between the two countries.

The protocol provides for Bulgaria to supply Vietnam with chemical products, products of the electronic and the electric industry, metals, medicines, consumer goods, etc. The Bulgarian imports are to be dominated by tea, tin, raw rubber and goods made by craftsmen.

This year's protocol ensures a substantial rise in mutual trade over the achievements of last year.

A protocol was also signed for the rendering of technical aid.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DRA 12 FEBRUARY

AU121445 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, February 12 (BTA) -- Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and Mr Mohammad Khan Jalalar, minister of trade of Afghanistan, are confident that bilateral trade and economic cooperation will be activated in the future. They maintain that the former achievements in the sphere of economic contacts give good grounds to hope for such prospects. The two ministers stressed this today at the signing of a protocol on the talks they held here.

The Afghan minister paid a six-day visit to Bulgaria. During his stay here he was received by the prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov. He had talks with ministers and heads of economic organizations.

It is provided for Bulgaria to export to Afghanistan textiles, clothes, shoes, medicines, storage batteries, tyres, consumer goods, etc. Cotton, wool, dried fruits, sesame, leather and medicinal plants will prevail in the imports from that country.

Present at the ceremony of signing was Mr Khalil Abavi [name as received], deputy-chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan and chairman of the Afghan Planning Committee, who has here talks with the deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian Planning Committee, Mr Stanish Bonev.

TRADE, ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YEMEN

AU111651 Sofia BTA in English 1416 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- The decisions of the 6th session of the joint Bulgaro-Yemeni Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation will contribute further to the expansion and deepening of the trade and economic relations between Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The session ended here with the signing of a protocol.

The document was signed by the chairmen of the two sides of the committee, Mr Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and architecture of Bulgaria, and Mr Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, minister of construction of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

It was noted with satisfaction by the two sides that mutual trade and economic relations are developing along ascending lines, in the interests of the two peoples and in full compliance with the agreements reached during the latest meeting of the two countries' leaders, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Mohammad. In the future, bilateral cooperation will receive a fresh impetus in the sphere of construction, agriculture, and industry. It has been provided for the construction of a printing house, a telephone exchange and a tourist complex in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Besides this, a poultry combine, a saline works and other projects will be built with the help of Bulgarian specialists there.

A trade exchange protocol on 1983 was signed, which provides for a further expansion of bilateral deliveries. Bulgaria will export to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen medicines, textiles, and foodstuffs. She will import cotton, coffee and other goods.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ASSESSES BUSH, SHULTZ TRIPS

AU141444 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Feb 83 p 7

[Milan Rusko article in the column "Word on the Events": "Double Knight Gambit"]

[Text] In the endeavor to blunt the Soviet Union's peace initiative and to weaken the effectiveness of proposals formulated by the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, U.S. President Ronald Reagan dispatched into the world two of his mainstays simultaneously: Vice-President George Bush set out for a tour of the West European NATO member countries and the Vatican; and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz set out on a trip in the opposite direction, to the Far East. It was intended for both men to pursue activity that would accelerate the spiral of feverish armament with nuclear and conventional weapons, aimed against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, and also help realize the plans to gain strategic supremacy for world imperialism. Bush introduced himself by making a provocative statement in West Berlin; he brandished a "letter" from Ronald Reagan himself, but he did not win any great popularity. In West Berlin, Bonn, Brussels and the other metropolises that he visited he was able to convince himself that the demonstrating masses of peace fighters represent the broad public, which is opposed to the deployment of American missiles. It is only the reactionary politicians who still want to close their eyes to reality and to agree to the typically American slogan: Armament growth will ensure peace. But the number of those who oppose this, and who assess the situation realistically, is much much larger.

Another of Bush's tasks was to foist on the public in West European states the view that the Soviet Union is not willing to negotiate with the United States on a constructive basis. However, this kind of demagogy stands against the Soviet peace proposals and the proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee. The American vice president was unable to offer anything comparable to them -- if, of course, we do not count the so-called zero option. According to American ideas, the USSR should liquidate all its intermediate-range missiles in Europe, but the 64 Polaris missiles, each of them with three warheads, and the 55 strategic airplanes under French command would remain in the NATO countries. And Great Britain would have at least 144 strategic carriers. Apart from that, more than 700 American aircraft carrying nuclear weapons are deployed on the bases of the old continent and on certain islands nearby. "This solution is unacceptable to the Soviet Union," Yuriy Andropov declared in his answer to the Soviet PRAVDA editor. And no wonder! For this would mean a serious threat to the security of the Soviet state, as well as to that of the entire socialist community! At the same time Comrade Andropov pointed out that, should American missiles be deployed in Western Europe, the Soviet Union would respond appropriately. "But this would not be our choice," the Soviet representative stressed.

The other emissary, George Shultz, also had to convince the countries with, as he himself stressed, the same strategic interests as the United States to set the feverish armament merry-go-round in more rapid motion. South Korea and Japan in particular are showing their willingness to carry out the militarist plans worked out by the Pentagon. The USSR pointed out several times that it cannot remain indifferent toward things happening near its eastern borders. Soviet proposals aimed at limiting and liquidating the possibilities of an outbreak of a nuclear conflict also exist for the area of the Far East.

In view of the American activity, the impression is created that the United States would like to reinforce the two jaws of the "strategic pincers" into which it is planning to constrict the Soviet Union. The contents of Bush's and Shultz's trips confirms Washington's orientation toward further enhancing international tension, regardless of the danger of a global nuclear conflict which can break out at any moment and for which the United States would be to blame.

The only thing is, the calculations of imperialist strategists in the United States that such a conflict would bring them victory are erroneous from their very foundations. That is also why neither Shultz nor Bush could succeed in the way prescribed for them by the scenario of their trips.

HUSAK, KULIKOV TALK ON MILITARY COOPERATION

LD141152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, who is in Czechoslovakia on a short working visit.

In a cordial and friendly talk they dealt with matters of mutual cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the other armies of the Joint Armed Forces stemming from the conclusions of the session of the Political Consultative Committee and of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states, which met in January in Prague.

The reception was also attended by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Col General Miloslav Blahnik, chief of the General Staff and first deputy minister of national defense, and by other officials.

KAPEK, DELEGATION IN MOSCOW FOR 'PRAGUE DAYS'

For Moscow and Prague reportage of the visit to Moscow by member of the CPCZ Central Committee Antonin Kapek, Mayor of Prague Frantisek Stafa and other delegates for the "Prague Days in Moscow" festival, their talks and activities, see the Eastern Europe Section of the 9 February Soviet DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRADE MINISTER URBAN LEAVES FOR AFRICA, MIDEAST

LD101741 Prague CTK in English 1638 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, heading a Czechoslovak trade delegation, left here Thursday for visits to Egypt, Ethiopia and Tunisia. He will discuss in these countries extension of goods exchanges and promotion of economic and scientific technological cooperation.

DPA: DISSIDENT KYNCL, WIFE LEAVE FOR FRG

LD141026 Hamburg DPA in German 0925 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Waidhaus, 14 Feb (DPA) -- Karel Kyncl, Czechoslovak dissident and signatory of Charter 77, left Czechoslovakia on Saturday via the Rosshaupt-Waidhaus border crossing. This was announced today by the Bavarian border police. Together with his wife, Irina, Kyncl was awaited at the Waidhaus barrier by his son, Ivan, who has worked since 1980 as a journalist in Great Britain.

Kyncl, aged 55, stated that since the Soviet invasion of the CSSR in 1968 he had been under police surveillance and in 1972 had to go to prison for 20 months. After his signing of Charter 77 it had been made impossible for him to work as a journalist. Karel and Irina Kyncl have left a daughter in the CSSR. She was allowed to accompany her parents only as far as the border crossing.

AUTHORITIES DENY PEACE SUPPORTERS ARRESTED

LD141707 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Feb (ADN) -- With reference to reports in the Western mass media concerning the arrest of young people in the GDR peace movement, competent GDR authorities state that such news is being propagated by interested circles in West Berlin in order to cause uncertainty in the run-up to the federal elections on 6 March among professors and intellectuals in the FRG who belong to the peace movement. Not a single GDR citizen, critical artist, or worker, let alone young person has been arrested for supporting peace. This is all the more the case in that in contrast to the peace movement in the FRG, the peace movement in the GDR is fully supported by the GDR Government.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1119 GMT on 14 February reports that "professors and intellectuals from the Federal Republic today called for freedom rights for the young people of the GDR peace movement arrested in Jena." Their statement published in Frankfurt "stressed: It could 'not be a matter of indifference' to the Federal Republic's peace movement 'if elsewhere democratic basis rights and freedom rights are withheld from peace workers.'" The document says, according to DPA, that the peace movement needs encouragement in order to conduct "an open discussion across borders for a better understanding of mutual work and for mutual support of democratic basic rights and rights to freedom."]

DRESDEN PASTOR ON PEACE, MILITARY SERVICE

LD141036 Hamburg DPA in German 0812 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Dresden, 14 Feb (DPA) -- In the view of Harald Bretschneider, youth pastor of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Saxony, there is a strong commitment to peace among young people. Fear of militarization throughout the world, "but also in our own country," has led to such yearning for peace and "such astonishing commitment to peace," Bretschneider said on Sunday evening at a church gathering in Dresden as part of the commemoration of the bombing of the city 38 years ago. Many basic initiatives and other actions bring "immensely effective encouragement." This had set many things in motion. He sees the roots of the commitment to peace as being in the moral dilemma of young poeple between the state's legitimate entitlement to defense readiness and the realization of the hopelessness of securing a peace based on military superiority.

Although there has also been resignation and withdrawal, there is an astonishing number of people who continue to work for peace, Bretschneider said in the Annenkirche, where he answered questions on topical problems of peace work. A considerable number of the questions concerned unarmed military service and paramilitary training in schools. One of the most urgent problems in this respect is apparently the obligatory gun training in secondary schools leading up to the graduation certificate.

It was announced during this meeting that there has recently been a greater number of trials and sentences against those eligible for military service who, for reason of conscience, have applied to do unarmed Army service but who were called up for military service and who refused to do it. The majority of those concerned in this respect are young men who gave no religious motives but other reasons of conscience.

Although there is no substitute civilian service for military service in the GDR, unarmed service is possible in principle in the Army's construction units for religious or similar reasons. The decision has to be made at a very early stage, however. At present, there are said to be several hundred construction soldiers.

The gathering in the Annenkirche was one of several meetings organized by the Evangelical Church to commemorate the bombing of Dresden. Altogether several thousand, mainly young people, attended. A peace prayer in the Catholic cathedral, formerly the Hofkirche, concluded the events attended by more than 2,000 people late in the evening.

Former Evangelical Bishop of East Berlin Albrecht Schoenherr stressed at one of these gatherings in a talk about events since 1933 that GDR Christians also share responsibility in their society. This cannot be safeguarded in the same way as in a parliamentary democracy or pluralistic society, not even by loud protests and demonstrative actions, but by efforts to create trust that facilitate critical discussion. It is clear, however, that frustration, particularly among young people, is linked with the fact that "our creativity, our independent thinking, is only in demand to a limited extent." Schoenherr said that thinking within firm limitations is dangerous. Opposition should not slide into irrationality.

On the subject of the national-socialist past, the former bishop said that Germans cannot appear in the world without their history sticking to them. It will take a long time "before no one fears us any more." Schoenherr said: "We are not a community of guilt but we are a community of liability."

Schoenherr said that the Christians' failure in the Jewish question is the Christians' stigma." Nothing was said, for example, about the pogroms during the "Kristallnacht" of 1938. Not until 1943 was there an open protest against the murder of Jews and the gassing of mentally sick people. Christian resistance was not a heroic epic: "There were only very few Christians who carried out active resistance."

AXEN HOLDS TALKS WITH CHERNENKO, PONOMAREV

LD141808 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was in Moscow on Monday on a working visit. Issues concerned with cooperation between the CPSU and the SED were discussed in meetings and talks with Konstantin Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. There was an exchange of opinion on events devoted to Karl Marx anniversary celebrations to be held in 1983.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NICARAGUA

LD111714 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- An agreement on the further development of cooperation, especially in the economic sphere, between the GDR and Nicaragua was signed in Berlin on Friday. According to the agreement, the GDR is to supply haulage equipment, including trucks and machinery for road building and the construction industry, equipment for canneries and the packaging industry, grain silos, and public health and education equipment. GDR experts are to support Nicaragua in stepping up material production.

Nicaragua is to supply the GDR with coffee, feedstuffs, textile products, spices, and other national products. The two countries agreed to work still closer in the initial and further training of cadres for managing and planning the national economy.

PUJA MEETS WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER IN PARIS

LD102035 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Eva Szecsi dispatch from Paris]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who arrived in Paris yesterday for an official visit, held talks today with French Minister of External Affairs Cheysson. The talks, which began this morning, were attended by our country's ambassador in Paris. The French-Hungarian diplomatic exchange of views continued with a working lunch, then a further session of talks took place between the two foreign ministers and their advisers.

Topics of Talks Reported

LD110030 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] The further development of Hungarian-French relations is in accordance with the interests of both peoples; it deepens the trust between the states and contributes to the continuation of East-West dialogue. Frigyes Puja and Claude Cheysson, according to information received by the MTI correspondent, expounded their views in negotiations held in a cordial atmosphere concerning the development of relations between the two countries and discussed various international issues. They devoted considerable attention to the problems of disarmament, European security, and East-West relations. They stressed that, despite the differences which exist on certain questions, they regard the expansion of East-West cooperation and the strengthening of European security and cooperation as important. They agreed that it is necessary to endeavor to conclude the Madrid conference successfully, for which both sides will facilitate the continuation of the talks.

They also emphasized that in the sphere of Hungarian-French cooperation the expansion of economic, commercial, scientific, and cultural relations is particularly important. They devoted special attention to the disproportion in the spheres of book publishing, tourism and in the activities of the mass media.

This afternoon Frigyes Puja met Michel Rocard, minister of state for economic planning and development. The Hungarian foreign minister will conduct talks with several personalities from French public life tomorrow and will then return to Budapest.

Official Dinner Held

LD101818 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Paris, February 10 (MTI) -- Claude Cheysson gave an official business dinner for the Hungarian foreign minister. Present at the dinner were Dr Jozsef Benyi, Hungary's ambassador to Paris, Jacques Lecompt, French ambassador to Budapest, and members of the two delegations.

LAZAR RESUMES DUTIES AFTER 'HEALTH LEAVE'

LD141830 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest: Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has completed his health leave [egeszseguegyi szabadsag] and has started work in his office.

CHANGES NOTED IN METHODS OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

AU111449 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Feb 83 p 6

[V. Vesely Budapest dispatch in the "Current Economic Topic" column: "The Instruments of Management Stimulate Effectiveness"; passages in uppercase published in widespace]

[Text] Considerable changes in the instruments of economic management went into effect in Hungary on 1 January 1983. Their aim is to make sure that the enterprises pursue and implement goals that are in line with the all-social interest -- to raise the effectiveness of the national economy.

The most significant changes concern the creation of wages payable. The previous regulation was based on the progressive taxation of the INCREMENT in the volume of wages compared with the preceding year. This increment was deduced from the average per-employee increment in profit. This was advantageous for enterprises with mediocre or relatively weak results while better enterprises, owing to such egalitarian tendencies, were prompted to conceal their potential in an uncalled-for manner. From now on, the creation of wages payable will depend on the PROFITABILITY rate of the production assets. For each percentage of attained profitability it is possible to raise the volume of wages payable by 0.12 percent. An enterprise with a relatively high profitability rate, of 25 percent for example, can spend 3 percent more on wages and salaries, while an enterprise with a low profitability rate, of 5 percent for example, can raise them only 0.6 percent. Another new element in the remuneration system concerns the introduction of the possibility of using 30 and, in the event of long-term measures, up to 60 percent of the wages saved due to manpower savings for wages payable. This is similar to what we know about the chemists of Shchekino in the Soviet Union. This system of regulating wages stimulates the activity of enterprises in the desirable direction -- toward making the best possible use of material and human potential. Unlike the previous system, it ensures the highest revenues for those making the greatest contribution to the national income. It provides incentives for managerial employees, as well, by abolishing the previous UPPER LIMIT on bonuses.

It is expected that these changes will make it possible -- within the framework of possibilities that are determined by the 3.8 percent maximun growth of the population's revenues envisaged by the budget -- to begin the desirable differentiation of remuneration, consistently according to the merit principle. There will be people who will not get even 1 forint more, but others may get a raise of up to 6 or 7 percent.

Other changes in the instruments of economic management stimulate effective exports. In price-setting on the domestic market, preferential treatment is being accorded to enterprises that will increase or at least maintain the level of their exports. Effective export plans will be given advantageous credits and, when they require investments, other forms of preferential treatment as well.

Enterprises with poor economic performance are facing hard times. Tightened norms will force them to expeditiously ABOLISH ineffective production facilities. Those that will groundlessly defer the decision will be deprived of part of the means for running them. As regards the creation of the technical development fund, there is a new element in the form of a higher obligatory contribution to the central funds, from which the means will be redistributed to the socially most important projects, by inviting offers.

A newly introduced measure, according to which enterprises accumulating stocks that exceed the set limit can be deprived of up to 10 percent of their current assets, is designed to contribute to a more rational use of the working capital.

In agriculture there have been changes in the system of state subsidies. According to practice up to now, the price supports concerned various "inputs" -- industrial fertilizers, chemical agents, machinery, and sources of energy -- which weakened the endeavor to use these materials with the utmost economy. The subsidy of "outputs" -- that is, procurement prices -- is considered to be more expedient. They are being raised by an average of 3.7 percent. At the same time, subsidies for chemical herbicides and pesticides are being cut by 50 percent and subsidies for all types of energy and for imported protein fodder have been abolished completely. Premiums for sugar beet growing as well as the 15 percent subsidy for the price of tractors and the 40 percent subsidy for the price of special machinery are also being abolished. State subsidies for founding fruit orchards are being reduced in a differentiated manner; for morello or apple orchards, for example, the subsidy is being reduced from 40 to 20 percent of the cost.

In the Hungarian system of management, economic instruments are assuming crucial importance. The aforementioned changes enhance their role as stimulators of greater effectiveness. And there is yet another important aspect: They transfer some of the state's concerns and problems directly onto the shoulders of members of enterprise and plant collectives, for it is they who really hold the key to their solution.

TRADE WITH YUGOSLAV BORDER AREAS TO INCREASE

AU141445 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Feb 83 p 21

[MTI report: "Barter Trade Along the Border With Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Compared to last year, overall barter trade between the southern plain counties and the areas of Yugoslavia along the border will increase by $4 million this year to a total of $20 million. Since the beginning of such relations -- that is, since 1967 -- barter trade along the border has been intensifying year after year, and the value of joint ventures between enterprises has risen. This was fostered, among other things, by industrial fairs regularly staged in Szeged and Subotica. Last year commodities exhibited at the fairs valued at a total of $3 million changed hands. The turnover of clothing apparel and ferro-technical commodities also increased considerably last year. In addition, several thousand tons of hog heads, several million liters of milk and a large quantity of honey were delivered to Yugoslavia. In exchange for the Hungarian commodities, canned meat, meat paste, cocoa, biscuits, and ready-made clothes were received. For the first time Yugoslav mills undertook the contractual processing of Hungarian sugar beet.

According to plans, among other things, baby food will be supplied for the first time this year in exchange for preserves and jams intended to enrich the domestic assortment.

HORVATH DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO BULGARIA 14 FEB

LD141114 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest February 14 (MTI) -- Istvan Horvath, Hungarian minister of home affairs, left for Bulgaria Monday on an official friendship visit on the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

BRIEFS

NEW COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR -- Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, on Friday received Dr Daniel Carlos Roca Castellanos, new ambassador of the Republic of Colombia to Hungary, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Feb 83 p 20 AU]

TRYBUNA LUDU CITES XINHUA ON SHULTZ ASIAN TRIP

AU111711 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Feb 83 p 7

[Jerzy Lobman commentary: "Smiling Shultz and Gloomy 'XINHUA'"]

[Text] China seems to have been the most important stage of the present Far East trip by Secretary of State George Shultz.

Everyone knows that since the Ronald Reagan team took over in the United States, more and more sore points have appeared in Sino-American relations. To put it most mildly, the Chinese are having reservations with regard to U.S. policy vis-a-vis Taiwan, which is still receiving arms supplies. This policy is not quite consistent with the pledges contracted by the Americans, who have most recently cut down on Chinese exports to their country, which has resulted in Beijing's immediate protest on the eve of G. Shultz's visit. If we add to this the concern caused in Washington by the still feeble, but tangible, possibilities for some kind of normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, it has to be assumed that George Shultz had something to talk about in Beijing.

There were many long talks in Beijing, but no joint communique was published at the conclusion of the visit. This is why observers agree that the results of these contacts are not very imposing. It is said that the Chinese premier will visit the United States this year and that some contacts (not supplies) in the military sphere are to take place.

As ever, in this diplomatic situation the American side began to send out sugared and emasculated commentaries that are supposed to prove that at least the "atmosphere of the talks was friendly."

At this juncture the XINHUA agency stepped into the arena in unusual haste, which is unwonted with the Chinese. It is true that this agency stated that the establishment of stable and lasting Sino-American relations is in the interest of the two countries, but it is difficult to conclude on the strength of the XINHUA commentary that Shultz's talks in Beijing have made a crucial contribution in this regard. The XINHUA commentary stresses that the differences on Taiwan and other issues continue and as long as the problem of Taiwan is not solved "mutual trust between China and the United States is not present." Further, the agency asserts that the "United States does not strictly observe" the provisions of the Sino-American communique of 17 August 1982 and that "specific deeds are required rather than empty words and promises" if mutual trust is to be established. The Chinese also charged the Americans with discriminating against PRC trade. The fact that the authors of the Chinese commentary have not been backward in alleging that one of the aims of Shultz's visit to Beijing -- according to some foreign mass media -- was to "try to put a certain brake on the upcoming Sino-Soviet consultations" makes the commentary still more spicy.

The Chinese commentary listed the points on which the views of the two partners were close, including those on Kampuchea, Afghanistan or...control over disarmament. However, there is no doubt that the speed with which China has reacted and the acuteness of the Chinese formulations are a good illustration of the present state of Beijing-Washington relations.

POPE'S VISIT SUBJECT OF CONTROVERSY IN POLAND

PM141125 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12/13 Feb 83 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Pope's Visit Is Stirring Up Opinion"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Will the holy father arrive in Poland on 18 June as planned?

Of course circles close to General Jaruzelski readily repeat that there is no doubt about it and that the visit will take place on the specified date. However, it is striking that people in the church are taking a much more reserved attitude, at least in private conversations.

John Paul II's visit undoubtedly has considerable advantages for the government team. It would enable it to overcome its isolation both inside the country and at international level. The holy father's visit would strongly confirm that the church is encouraging neither a boycott of the Polish Government nor internal emigration. At the same time, as Minister of Religious Affairs Professor Lopatka has just said in an interview, "from the state's view point the pope's visit will have a positive influence if it breaks the chain of isolation which the Western states have recently used toward Poland."

John Paul II's presence will give the Poles new moral strength, a sense of their dignity, and an awareness of the power they represent united around the church. It will, therefore, prompt them to fight with renewed vigor for the defense of the citizen's and nation's rights. That is why the visit is a test: It can only take place if the authorities really intend to adopt the path of national reconciliation and a degree of democratization. But that explains precisely why the party "hardliners" and some Soviets are still fiercely hostile to this visit by the pope.

The Risk of a Provocation

The church is, therefore, waiting to see what happens. On Wednesday evening, after the showing of a film in the university Church of St Anne's on the life of Cardinal Wyszynski (with admirable sequences on his ties with Solidarity), the priest asked the faithful to pray that John Paul II might "really" come to Poland. Beside the church, as on every evening, a small crowd gathered around the cross of flowers laid as a tribute to the dead primate and sang songs hostile to the general and his team which could be heard a few hundred meters away. The atmosphere is, therefore, scarcely right for reconciliation.

In any case in the short term circles close to the Episcopate have reached the following conclusions:

1 -- Preparations for the visit are continuing. Agreement has already been given for it to include Warsaw, Czestochowa, and Krakow. Discussion is continuing on other stages of the visit (Lublin, Piekary Slaskie, St Anne's Mountain, and Trzebnica in particular are being considered). There is no doubt that a final agreement will be reached in early March on a program which will subsequently be accepted by John Paul II.

2 -- There is an abundance of conjecture in ecclesiastical circles on the reasons which prompted the government to announce last month that it would not be in a position to give final agreement on a program before the end of February or beginning of March. Why this delay? What are the authorities awaiting meanwhile?

3 -- There is still anxiety about the attempts which the party "hardliners" might make to ensure that the visit is canceled at the last minute; rumors about the possible organization in April of a provocation leading to public disorders have reached the Episcopate. In that case, of course, a pretext would be provided to delay agreement on the holy father's visit.

As can be seen, the problem of the pope's visit is having considerable repercussions on Poland's internal policy and this is certainly not the end of discussion about it.

DAILY CONTRASTS U.S., POLISH FOREIGN POLICY

LD141521 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 14 Feb 83

["Two Tendencies in Development of International Situation" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 14 Feb -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Polish Army daily, published an article under the above heading. Excerpts:

"(?Reagan's) striving to win a military edge while violating the principles of relative equilibrium and security is a perilous factor for the world peace. The attempts to implement Washington's arms build-up policy have brought about an aggravation of international relations, especially in the East-West relations.

"The opposite to the policy of armaments and confrontation pursued by the aggressive forces is the Soviet peace offensive launched together with the socialist countries and endorsed by the non-aligned nations. The peoples of the world have received with big satisfaction the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the states parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted in Prague. It has trigged new forces in the movement for the defence of world peace. Some cautious optimism has appeared in international relations."

"Under the pressure of international public opinion and American society Reagan has recently changed the tone of his statements, though he still stresses the invariability of United States policy and still holds the course towards continued arms race.

"Guided by the principles of socio-political system, Poland has continued an active policy at the international forum despite the difficulties resulting from the deep crisis. With the support of the brotherly assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, the Polish foreign policy has remained active in the fight for the maintenance of peace, has opposed the antidetente tendencies.

"Our foreign policy has been aimed to reach progress in disarmament negotiations and lessen tension in the world. Poland has played an active role in the work of the U.N. including the Security Council and the CSCE, the Geneva Disarmament Committee and disarmament negotiations in Vienna."

"Poland's foreign policy has pointed to the growing threat to peace in the world as a result of imposed armaments and the confrontative course pursued by the reactionary and militarist circles of Washington.

"Our foreign policy has been lending resolute support to the Soviet initiatives in favour of disarmament and the weakening of international tension. Simultaneously, it has been unmasking the activities of the aggressive forces striving for the position of dictate, particularly towards the Soviet Union and Poland," said the Polish Armed Forces newspaper.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TU COMMITTEE MEETING HELD

LD110045 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a meeting of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs with trade unionists representing 22 factories from throughout the country was held at the Council of Minister's Office today. Deputy ministers from all departments responsible for cooperation with trade unions were present.

It was a typical working meeting, devoted to discussing a draft resolution of the Council of Ministers defining the scope and course of consultations with trade unions this year. According to the draft, state administration bodies are under obligation to consult with the trade union movement on the assumptions of legal acts concerning the affairs and interests of working people. These assumptions are to be published in the mass media and the trade unions will be able to lodge their comments with state administration bodies within 1 month. In the discussion, it was pointed out that it was necessary to create such a legal act. Prior to now, the trade unions have had no influence on administration decisions concerning vital issues affecting the working people. This was one of the most frequent accusations leveled at the organizers of the trade union movement, members of initiating groups.

The extensive draft, of which only the initial assumptions are cited, has as an addendum a list of the topics in the government's work program for the first half-year, which are subject to consultation. They include: proposals regarding this year's changes in procurement prices for agricultural produce; the housing program; proposed directional trends of changes in the labor code and a Council of Ministers' decree on the list of occupational diseases. A draft resolution on the scope and course of consultation with the trade unions in the current year will be the subject of government deliberations in the immediate future.

Rakowski Speaks at Meeting

LD112159 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at meeting of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions in Warsaw 10 February -- recorded]

[Text] I want to express sincere thanks, not only on my own behalf but on behalf of all my government colleagues here, to you for coming here and for your active -- very active I would say -- part in our discussion. I think that it was a good thing that the discussion went beyond the topic set by us, that is to say beyond the draft government resolution, and thanks to that we in the government obtained a great deal of specific information here, -- not general information like (?in the papers) -- about what the situation is in individual factories and workplaces. That is the first comment.

Second, I would like, also not just on my own behalf but on behalf of the government leadership, to thank all the organizers of the new trade unions, that means you and also your colleagues, your comrades, because we realize fully that building the new trade unions is an exceptionally difficult matter, because there is an acute political struggle going on today over the idea of such trade unions in a socialist state, a struggle in which -- as our comrade from the Gdansk shipyard has said -- the opponent does not use any, I would say, lenient means; he employs very acute and brutal ones.

One must have -- I am thinking particularly of the organizers -- a good deal of character and persistence and courage to face up to these often very indiscriminate attacks, and I think that on our part, I am speaking not as a member of the government but as a communist, as a member of the party, as the person who represented at the same time the government during the negotiations in 1981, as that person I think I have the right and the duty to thank all of you and recognize this great effort. [sentence as heard]

The colleague from Poznan who spoke appealed for greater trust by the government in the trade unions. Well, I declare that in our work and our activity, also in my activity, there was not, there has not been, since we got down to building these new unions -- by we, I mean Poland, Polish society -- there have been no signs of any kind in the government that we do not trust these new trade unions. There are no foundations for such a statement.

We also know that there is no extreme in the new unions, although I want to say here at once that, if this partnership system is to be implemented in Poland, there is no doubt that the state administration, to which I belong and also represent, will definitely have a hard life with these trade unions, because simply the trade union character, their statute, gives enormous powers. Apart from that it really seems that the administration should have a hard life with the trade unions, for they have that position in the socialist state which has been allotted to them by that very progressive, very boldly formulated, trade union act.

So, we are not counting here on any coexistence which will bear fruit in joint agreements alone. We think, rather, that agreements will be reached by way of compromise, as happens in life; compromises based, of course, both on healthy, sensible principles and on what we call simply the well-conceived interest of the Polish nation, the well-conceived interest of our system. I think that in future we should aim at achieving the maximum (?real) rapprochement on issues which are important for the country; but I do not think that this can be achieved easily. In a word, I, as chairman of the Trade Union Affairs Committee, am not counting on an easy life, but I am counting very much on the new trade union movement demonstrating a highly-developed sense of responsibility for the state, and within that highly-developed sense, we will be able even to quarrel with each other, for that is the nature of this matter, of the material we are dealing with. I am convinced that the process of establishing and widening the scope of influence by the new trade unions is on the right road, although I am also convinced today that this is a fairly long road, or a lengthy one, because it is hard to imagine, with the [word indistinct[of a very rabid opponent and taking into consideration that this new role for the trade unions is something new in the structure of our state. Also taking into consideration the transition, or experiences, which the working class and all working people have gone through, one cannot imagine that in the course of 1 year this trade union movement will have behind it all the major difficulties, just like, in any case as I think, we in general, the authorities, or the political (?parties) or the entire political structure functioning in Poland will need a good amount of time to regain [word indistinct] or lost postions, to implement successfully, in new socioeconomic conditions, the program which was adopted at the ninth extraordinary party congress.

Finally, a few words about the consultation system. First, what was up to now within the scope of consultation was a sort of disorganized activity. For that very reason the concept was born of containing it in the form of a Council of Ministers resolution. In the first phase of the work on such a concept, these were to be merely recommendations by our committee. Later Minister Ciozek's office and he himself came to the conclusion that that would be too little, because the draft resolution which we have received concerns primarily the administration, for it would accept as a condition of [word indistinct] good and efficient functioning and fulfilling constitutional obligations, it would accept that system and be guided by it; and so it mainly concerns the administration. [sentence as heard] Even a list of topics for consultation of one sort or another, lesser or greater -- but let's says lesser -- does not mean violation of the constitutional rights which are possessed by the trade unions to give their views on all matters concerning social life and economic life. The Trade Union Act mentions all matters concerning the labor world. On the other hand, what is proposed here, as I have already said, [word indistinct] the administration side.

Second, with the trade union structure which exists today, in its initial phase, it is hard to imagine a perfect creation. What we have received today is a document for a transitional period, basically, and as such it only has as its leading idea the systematization of the situation which exists today; (?and reminds), I stress once again, the administration that it must [words indistinct] the work of the administration. In my belief, therefore, one cannot today create a perfect document.

Please take into account that with this fragmentation, it is hard to imagine a perfect system which would take in, for example, all trade union organizations in Poland. We would simply do nothing here other than continue a constitutional absurdity. Anyhow, it is hard to imagine that it could function. Hence, too, the concept of choice, as Minister Ciosek has presented it. Anyhow, [word indistinct] I add that experience teaches that if there were 100 very different factories, on the basic issues which are on the agenda [words indistinct], the general view is known; there may be nuances, but that joint view very quickly comes out, because, in essence, the feeling of working people, regardless of the locality they operate in, is similar on basic problems.

We will be looking at this document which is of a transitional nature, from the viewpoint of those comments which have been made here today. We will try to make of it a document which is the most favorable possible for the entire shape of sociopolitical life in our country. We will try to introduce the amendments which have been pointed out here. I would like to add here in conclusion another comment. There is not, nor can there be, in our ideas about the role of the trade unions, any plans to bring about a situation where we are the side which directs the trade unions or -- I don't know in what way -- steers them. The Trade Union Affairs Committee was set up in a specific political situation. On the basis of a particular situation, it fulfilled, better or worse, its role. It turned out that in that period a whole stream of criticism and complaint was officially directed at the government -- you remember it well. In view of that, this committee is justified. It still is justified from the viewpoint of organizing attitudes to the trade unions in the state administration.

Those, then, are our tasks. If these tasks are fulfilled, well, then, we will have to ask ourselves whether there is any reason for such a committee; but that is a question for the future. In the meantime, it fills that void which would arise if the committee did not exist. In any case, it does exist, it has not the slightest intention [word indistinct] to steer the trade unions in such a way as to make it an organization of working people which is subservient to the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs, or is dependent on the government at all. There are no such intentions and cannot be, because if there were, well, the trade unions would lose their meaning and, in any case, would not get the support of working people, who in many cases have (?told the party) their views about the role of the trade unions, the role of our authorities, mutual relations, and so on.

So, in conclusion, I thank you sincerely once again. I openly state that we have discovered a great deal today, a great deal of interesting information has come from you. I do not think this is our last meeting. I have (?accepted) as practice the principles of this first phase -- invitations to the committee from representatives of various factory trade unions -- because it is difficult for us to go to each union. I accept invitations, I try to come [word indistinct], but I must say that we have a very large number of those invitations here. I think that, moving like a knight on the chessboard, we will go to various trade union organizations; in any case there is a recommendation from the premier, that every member of the government, going to any factory, must also meet with trade unionists. That is simply the premier's directive. Thank you sincerely.

Karpiuk Summarizes Solidarity Assets

LD112304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Speech by Piotr Karpiuk, chairman of the Commission for Managing the Assets of Former Trade Unions, at meeting of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs in Warsaw 10 February -- recorded]

[Text] There are various kinds of buildings. There are 40 sanatoria and over 70 recreation centers, plus houses of culture and engineering [dom technika], and other property.

These assets will continue to serve the owners of the assets, namely the members of the trade unions. The sanatoria and vacation homes will function, I hope, better than hitherto; at least, this is how things ought to be.

In the field, the Commission for Managing the Trade Union Assets has its employees, who, in contact with you -- such are the instructions received by these employees -- will deal with the distribution of allocations for vacations and to the sanatoria, of course within the framework of the procedure as far as sanatoria are concerned. Here, the medical commissions have the decisive voice.

Precise information as to what (?they) consist of and where they are may be expected in April, when these assets are taken over. I would like to say that there is no truth in the theory, put forward for certain reasons, that enormous assets were amassed by Solidarity. You know best what the situation is like, according to the example of your own works enterprises. I think that this data can be made available to the workforce, to show that ultimately there is what there is, and that there is such and such a quota of debts. [sentence as heard]

For example, the Sejm received a letter from former activists of the Mazowsze region (?protesting) the manner of managing the assets, that is [words indistinct] they give the assets there as $400 million in the bank. I would like to say it is $40 million, and so they made an error by one whole zero.

In another region we took over assets of $1.7 million. But these are assets in which over $1 million -- like the entire assets of Solidarity of that region -- consist of communications and printing equipment and various kinds of publications. This is the type of assets they are. I wish to combat these myths and to demonstrate by the example of enterprises what these matters look like, and in April we shall give precise information.

TU Representative Speaks

LD112244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 11 Feb 83

["Excerpts" of speech by Krakow Lenin steelworks trade union representative Edward Ksiazkrewicz at meeting of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs in Warsaw 10 February -- recorded]

[Text] In our enterprise the situation of the trade unions looks perhaps a bit different; I am exceedingly pleased that you already have all those (?thresholds) and barriers behind you.

I am speaking here of the struggle which, unfortunately, is currently being waged within the steelworks. This certainly arose for many reasons: from the situation which reigned here until recently, even up to (?the end of) last year, [words indistinct] (?a fact which) was widely known, perhaps even known throughout Poland.

I should like to ponder here on one thing. Today the enterprise numbers (?34,800) employees; and of these we have in our trade union organization 2,500 unionists. In practice, dear colleagues, the struggle here is conducted for each and every member; you already have these militant stages behind you.

I said to you -- here I should like to present this [word indistinct] viewpoint -- that here, as a leading enterprise, let's call it a vanguard in our state, the steelworks has likewise declined into a vanguard for the underground.

Concerning what you say, that we do not have the problem of whether they define us as trade unions of the Reds, as the government ones -- well we have the problem of protecting our own families.

Here our activists have verdicts read out to them; raids are made against them; their stairways are painted on; and other things, filthy, unbelievable things, I tell you. Hence the situation here is proceeding with great difficulty and very slowly. As I said, we fight for each and every man.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS MEETINGS OF GOVERNMENT BODIES

Government Presidium Meets

LD142315 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] At a meeting of the Government Presidium, chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, the situation in construction and in light industry was considered; and the flood situation in Elblag Voivodship was discussed.

The Presidium pointed to the need to concentrate the activity of construction enterprises on house building, on the social and technological infrastructure, and agricultural buildings. Technical and organizational means were determined, aimed at improving the quality of building, as well as supplies of materials. The concentration of work on hospital premises now being built was also recommended, in order to complete them as quickly as possible. The commencement of new building sites can take place in cases of full and appropriate preparation of these investment projects.

Discussing the situation in light industry, it was assessed that deliveries of products of this industry are still insufficient. The Government Presidium has approved a program for stepping up the production of cotton and wool yarn, soft leathers, [word indistinct] and hosiery products. The enterprises producing these items will receive individual tax allowances.

In order to eliminate the effects of flooding in Elblag Voivodship, the immediate decision was taken to partially finance the expenditure connected with these actions from central financing. It was stated that the voivodship will receive additional allocations of building materials, as well as aid in recultivating the land, and for repairing other damage.

Commisssion Discusses National Plan

LD142239 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] The preliminary draft of the national socioeconomic plan up to 1985 was discussed by an expanded session of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers. The discussion was chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski.

The strategic objectives of the plan for the next 3 years are: to gradually overcome the economic crisis; to restore equilibrium in the national economy and the state budget; to begin restructuring the economy; and to improve the material living conditions of the population.

At the present stage of planning work it is envisaged that by 1985 production will increase by 14 percent as compared with 1982; this includes deliveries of goods to the market, and services, which will increase by around 17 percent.

It was also stated that among the particularly important tasks of the plan is to restore the money-market equilibrium, and to alleviate the effects of inflationary phenomena.

As a result of the discussion, it was deemed essential to find the necessary resources for increasing market production in the light and food industry, for stepping up housing construction, for creating the conditions for agricultural development, and for the development of mechanization. [here presenter falters, adding:] (?This) must correspond to the possibilities. It is also necessary to perfect the economic instruments of economic reform.

The draft national socioeconomic plan up to 1985 was supplemented. This draft will be submitted to the Council of Ministers in the near future.

FORMER GDANSK SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL ARRESTED

LD141904 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] The security service of the Gdansk militia headquarters detained Leszek Marian Switek, deputy chairman of the Works Commission of the former NSZZ Solidarity at the port authority in Gdansk, and member of the illegal Regional Coordinating Commission of NSZZ Solidarity in Gdansk. He was in hiding during the martial law period.

He was wanted by the prosecutor's office for organizing strike actions and continuing illegal trade union activity after its suspension.

Switek was detained and materials which confirmed his illegal activity were seized. He was arrested by a decision of the prosecutor's office.

HUNGER STRIKER BALUKA'S LIFE IN DANGER

NC141431 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Brussels, Feb. 14 (AFP) -- The life of Polish dissident Edmund Baluka is in danger, the Belgian Committee for the Liberation of Polish Political Prisoners said in a communique here today.

Edmund Baluka, a militant member of the outlawed trade union Solidarity, began a hunger strike on December 13 to protest against being kept in solitary confinement at Stettin prison in Poland. Without medical attention, he is unlikely to survive for longer than 12 days, the committee said, which has appealed to the authorities to intervene on his behalf.

Mr Baluka left Poland in 1971 for Britain. He then lived in France and Belgium before returning to his native country in 1981 to become a leading member of Solidarity. He was arrested last June.

SCIENCE COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH USSR

LD142254 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Academy of Sciences has concluded its visit to the Soviet Union. A program of cooperation with the Soviet Academy of Sciences in the next 2 years, signed during the visit, envisages collaboration in history, mathematics, physics, [words indistinct] and other sciences. Fifty Polish and 81 Soviet scientific centers are to take part in the implementation of this program.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED FOR NETHERLANDS TV

AU110940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 11 Feb 83

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Interview With the Netherlands Broadcasting Association N.C.R.V." -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/2/1983 -- huge quantities of weapons, nuclear in particular, have accumulated in Europe -- as a direct outcome of the powerful development of weapons, nuclear included, by the two military blocs -- which has created a very serious situation and is a threat to the very civilization, to life on our continent, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in an interview he granted on February 8 to the special envoy of the Netherlands broadcasting association, N.C.R.V., Roel Oostra.

Referring in that context to the responsibility of the West, of the United States of America in particular, for the nuclear threat posed to Europe, the Romanian head of state assessed that the arms race was promoted by the measures taken by some NATO countries, the United States more particularly, but the threat to Europe was posed by the armaments of the two sides alike. It is for this reason, he went on, that action ought to be taken with full responsibility by both sides to put an end to the arms race and achieve a passage to disarmament, nuclear first of all, under adequate international control.

Answering a question regarding the proposals made by the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Yuriy Andropov, to reduce Soviet missiles to the same number that Great Britain and France have in order to balance forces, Nicolae Ceausescu said that that was a reasonable proposal given the fact that both France and Great Britain are NATO members. Therefore, he stressed, to balance the forces of the two military pacts, the nuclear missiles and nuclear vectors in the two military blocs in general should be considered. He also specified that that was no radical solution to the liquidation of the medium-range missiles. In his opinion firm action should be taken to prevent the deployment of new U.S. missiles but also for the withdrawal and liquidation of the Soviet missiles, taking balanced armaments between the two military blocs as a basis. In the Romanian president's opinion until all these missiles are completely destroyed partial measures are also required but everything possible ought to be done so that no medium-range missile, no nuclear missile in general should exist in Europe any longer, as it is only in this way that security can be achieved and conditions can be created for an eventual passage to general disarmament.

Showing that a proposal was made in Prague for the beginning of direct negotiations between the two military blocs -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- on a general reduction of weapons, of nuclear weapons in the first place, for the conclusion of an agreement on the freezing of military expenditure and the subsequent passage to its reduction, President Nicolae Ceausescu, answering another question, specified that two years ago Romania adopted a series of measures to cut military spending and decided that this year it should not increase, being maintained until 1985 at the 1982 level. Like measure is important for Romania in the first place, he said, but we consider it might be an example for other states too. He called attention on the fact that a reduction of military expenditure should be effected particularly by the great powers. Were like reduction to be effected only by Romania and the Netherlands it would not have too great an influence, the president stressed, but if the Soviet Union and the United States of America -- therefore the countries in the Warsaw Pact and the NATO, that spend more than 80 percent of the amounts allotted to arming in the world -- were to join in this action it would bear decisively on disarmament, on the building of confidence, on the policy of peace and security.

In this respect, he considered that the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries should start direct talks for the conclusion of a corresponding agreement on the reduction of military spending and the passage to disarmament, that being in the interest of each people, in the interest of life and civilization.

Answering a question relating to the programme for the reduction of conventional forces, that is 40,000 people by the Warsaw Treaty and 20,000 by NATO, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that Romania had made, even recently, several proposals for a balanced, great reduction for central Europe by the Warsaw Pact countries, to the precise end that a first step should be taken towards disarmament. This reduction, he specified, does not affect at all either the parity or the balance of forces between the two sides but is in fact a rather symbolic measure of building confidence so that a passage should be achieved to concrete negotiations on a radical and substantial cut in weapons and military forces in Europe.

Asked whether his proposals for the reduction of conventional forces imply a recognition of a military gap in the favour of the East as the West maintains, the Romanian head of state specified that no one can speak today of a military gap between the West and the East or between the West and the Warsaw Pact. Taking account of the nuclear weapons and their tremendous destructive power a difference of several tens of thousands of people on one side or the other does not change the balance of force at all, he stressed.

In like circumstance one can hardly say that the balance of forces would be affected if one side or the other has several tens of thousands of people more.

The primordial question for Europe is the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of a firm passage to the reduction of military spending, the renunciation of the deployment of new nuclear missiles and the destruction of the ones in place, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH PRB SET FOR 1983

AU141411 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Feb 83 p 6

[Text] A protocol was signed in Bucharest on 11 February on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the National Agroindustrial Union of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for 1983.

The protocol was signed by Marin Constantin, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, and by Rachko Draganov, deputy chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It provides for expanding cooperation in scientific research on important topics of mutual interest; for intensifying exchanges of seed, seedlings and breeding livestock; and for expert studies of progressive methods and technologies in the areas of vegetable production, livestock, land amelioration and food industry.

The signing was attended by Tiberiu Muresan, chairman of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences.

During its stay in our country, the Bulgarian delegation was received by Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, and toured agricultural and research units in the Calarasi, Giurgiu, and Prahova counties and in the Ilfov agricultural district.

MINISTER AVRAM MEETS EGYPT'S PRIME MINISTER

AU121954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES 12/2/1983 -- Egyptian Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din received Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine building industry, now on a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The way in which the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries and peoples develop was highlighted during the interview, and joint wish was expressed to expand and diversify them in the spirit of the decisions made and understandings covenanted at top level. The conviction was also expressed that the intensification of the Romanian-Egyptian relations of cooperation corresponded to the two peoples' interests and aspirations after development and progress.

The Romanian minister also met with executives of Egyptian economic ministries with whom he analysed the stage of the implementation, of the cooperation projects now under way in Egypt. New possibilities of cooperation in metallurgy, mining, mechanization of agriculture, railway transport and building materials industry were highlighted on the occasion.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS CONFERENCE TOPICS NOTED

AU092039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/2/1983 -- Next week (February 17-19), the Romanian capital city will be the venue of the all-country conference of the chairmen of the people's councils. The event is preceded by county conferences of municipal, town and communal people's councils -- local bodies of the state power set up last month after the November 1982 election of deputies.

The present conferences of deputies in the 49 counties of Romania and in the capital city examine the possibilities of enlarging the sphere of analyses and decisions made by the local bodies of state power in their sessions, integrating them into the aggregate of measures for the fulfilment of the Single National Plan for the Country's Socio-economic Development by territorial units over 1981-1985. They also set the measures required for enhancing the responsibility of the local bodies of state power and administration, for integrally fulfilling the plan tasks -- a responsibility deriving from their quality of plan-holders in each territorial unit.

The working agenda of the county conferences also includes an analysis of the economic activity in 1982 and of the special programmes adopted in that domain.'

Questions raised by the implementation of the programme regarding self-management, self-sufficiency and services to the population, by the tasks incumbent on the people's councils for ensuring the full use of each area and for breeding a greater number of animals will also be debated. The stage of implementing the programme for the urbanization and planning of localities, the fulfilment of the housing construction plan, the measures to be taken for commissioning all units envisaged for the current five-year plan, the actions for husbanding and embellishing all localities, the organization and unfolding of cultural-educative activities, the improvement of the activity and style of work of the people's councils are other items included in the agenda of the county conferences.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS STUDENT UNION MEETING

AU110935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/2/1983 -- The 13th conference of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania started in Bucharest in the morning of February 11, in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the party and state leadership. President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the opening meeting.

SCINTEIA VIEWS NEW IDEOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

AU071400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 5 Feb 83

["The Creative Development of the Revolutionary Theory in the Period After the Ninth Congress of the RCP" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 05/02/1983 -- The creative development of the revolutionary theory in the period after the Ninth Congress of the RCP -- paper read by Dumitru Popescu, rector of Stefan Gheorghiu Academy at a recent scientific session and printed in SCINTEIA of February 5. Here is the abstract of the text published in the Bucharest newspaper.

One of the most illustrious processes experienced by the RCP in the last two decades, which has also been powerfully felt by society and noted with keen interest and even admiration abroad, is the renunciation of the burden of preconceived ideas, of dogmas and simplistic, rigid principles, of ideological taboos which often stifled life and the progress of a fresh, courageous, rationalist and truly dialectical trend of thinking inspired by an analysis -- lacking any prejudice -- of reality, as well as by the heritage of the universal political culture, Dumitru Popescu shows. Nicolae Ceausescu brought about deep-going, sometimes radical changes of outlook enriching our ideological heritage and paving the road to the progress of thinking and practice. Pointing to some of the contributions made by the RCP in its ascending course to a superior understanding of the world and a lucid, creative approach to the questions of socialism, Dumitru Popescu shows:

One of the first and most courageous changes of outlook was made in the history of Romania where a series of anti-scientific theses have been accumulated, as well as distortions and deceits -- some of them of particular seriousness. For them to be swept away a judgement was needed guided by the truth and respect for the scientific value of history, just as great love for one's own people, for one's forefathers. The law that makes the man that the times most stringently call for emerge at the right time has once again proved its validity. The reports read at the anniversaries of the Communist Party, the expositions marking the red-letter days in the history of the country, the various speeches virtually re-wrote the fundamental chapters of the past which were bountiful in errors and omissions, in strange interpretations and rudimentary schemes claiming to have stemmed from historical materialism itself. This assiduous work of restoring the truth brought to light the fact that the Romanian people did not come to these places from elsewhere, that its language had its origins in Rome, that in order to survive it had to cope with the migratory waves and the empires of the time, that the aspiration after unity was deeply rooted and legally justified and the attainment of that dream, which was temporary at first, but became definitive, was not territorial annexation but inexorable national justice, that the enlightened, democratic-revolutionary movements reverberated deeply here as well but were stifled by way of arms by the foreign reaction, that Greater Romania was not an imperialist state but a state robbed and dominated by the imperialist powers, that the heroes of Marasesti did not serve a vain cause but the existence of the kin, that the Romanian bourgeoisie, too, knew a period of progressive ascension, that the Romanian socialism was among the first to have emerged, that for a time the Communist Party was erronately [as received] guided from the outside being diverted from its true national revolutionary mission, that on the eve of the Second World War, Romania, robbed and deserted, was thrown into the arms of Hitler's Germany, that the act of August 23 accomplished in favourable international conditions was the work of Romanian people, that Romania, that got involved with all her forces in the anti-fascist war, was not granted a cobelligerant-country status, and many others. The corrections made in history once again set in motion the idea of homeland, which was almost prohibited for a time because of an erroneous concept about nationalism, as well as the old and questionable thesis that the workers do not have a homeland. This resulted in a powerful revival of the capitalization of the Romanian progressive heritage, the pantheon of the kindred, which was almost empty, being once again filled with its great politicians, its illustrious thinkers and scholars, its

brilliant artists. The national conscience, that had been attenuated for a while, the feeling of national pride of the people come to life again, turning into a powerful motive force of socialist construction itself. The Communist Party was unanimously recognized not only as a revolutionary force of social transformation, but also a preserver of the glorious traditions, defender of the nation's permanent supreme interests. Highlighting that Nicolae Ceausescu was the promoter of rehabilitation of the historical truth in Romania, a great patriotic act. The rector of Stefan Gheorghiu Academy goes on.

The RCP general secretary disclosed the theses of furtherance and even increase of the nation's role in today's world, rejecting both the cosmopolitanism of imperialism which is interested in crushing with its lusty tentacles the frontiers of the countries and the sovereignty of the peoples, and the erroneous approach to proletarian internationalism from the positions of denying the nation specific or of anticipating an unsure stage, that of the nations' merger. Nicolae Ceausescu enlarged upon the thesis of the progressive function of the nation in socialism, as a catalyst of the people's understanding or misunderstanding of this reality both on the internal work of socialist construction and on the relations between the socialist states. Since, starting from the nation's role in socialism, one should proclaim the national sovereignty as a fundamental principle of the new type of relations. [sentence as received] The gist of this thesis is the idea that the people that has won its social and national freedom cannot alienate any of its sovereign rights and the least can do so the party and state representing it. Hence, the imperative requirement of observance of every people's sacred right to choose by itself the way of social organization and development, the way of life and concrete forms of passage to socialism. This answers the utopian scheme about the single model of socialism that ought to be applied with no variation and deviation, irrespective of conditions, which had influenced in the negative the first years of building the new system in a number of countries, the imposing of the single model and the tendency of labelling as non-socialist a country that refuses to apply it are combated. To consider the national realities, the historical peculiarities and the development stages is not a secondary facet of the strategy of the socialism. It is the very condition of successful applicate of the general truths, avoiding their transformation into a stiff pattern.

At a rather troubled time, late in the seventh decade, when certain practices seemed to re-edit Louis 14's definition of the absolutist power, Nicolae Ceausescu was dignified and firm enough to state that nobody was allowed to imitate the French sovereign, stating "le Marxisme c'est moi", rejecting any pretense of ultimate court, of absolute truth, of teacher and judge, he implicitly questioned anyone's right to be the guardian of accuracy of interpretation and application of scientific socialism. This position was based on the dialectical, Marxist position of unity in diversity. Unity may not be mistaken for mechanical alignment, monolitism and obedience by a baton. The revolution in thinking and practice ought to take into consideration the historic experience and practice, the world's huge diversity. It is only a person who lives amid a people that can know their needs and aspirations, can understand the objective requirements of society. What is valid for one country may be nonsense for another. Scientific socialism is not a gospel but a lively thinking following life's transformations its sudden changes, and, as such, interpretations do not have to coincide and may even oppose each other at a certain moment. The diversity does not weaken Marxism. Its authority and efficiency on the contrary, enriches it, and enables it to answer the various questions of life. When a theory, tactics and strategy are drawn up, mistakes can be made, but life corrects mistakes and each party, each people find the necessary force to overcome one error or another, learning from it, getting stronger. Mutual accusations, attacks, blames have nothing in common with Marxism and can only harm the international solidarity. The recognition of each party's right to think by itself and of its obligation to answer before its nation presupposes the respect for other parties' opinions. There are no domineering or subordinated parties; every party is a free and equal detachment of the working class.

D. Popescu mentioned that all this represents, in a nutshell, with inevitable omissions, the arguments advanced by Nicolae Ceausescu as an ideologic platform for the new unity of the communist and working class movement. Then D. Popescu shows that all this has added a new concept on the relations of the communist movement with the social forces and trends of the contemporary thinking, the renunciation of the communists' claim to understanding the rquirements of the transformation of the world and of the ways of renewing the human society. Launching the call to a historical reconciliation on the political organizations of the working class, stressing the need for a dialogue of all progressive forces and promoting it in practice, President Nicolae Ceausescu imposed himself not only as an outstanding communist leader but also as a catalytic factor of the unity of the great movement of social justice, unfortunately still divided.

Starting from the decisive role of the masses in the social development, from the need for each people to consciously make their history, the RCP general secretary substantiated the thesis of socialism built on large and solid democratic bases, within a thoroughly elaborated organizational framework, which should allow of a direct and efficient participation of the working people, at all levels, in the governing of society. Demonstrating that democracy in socialism is not only completely possible but also an objective necessity, Nicolae Ceausescu brilliantly polemicized against the conservative, dogmatic theses which saw in this a danger, a possible way of reviving the reaction, the influence of imperialism, and even of the restoration of capitalism. Nicolae Ceausescu demonstrated the absurdity of the hypothesis according to which the working class -- the people -- would willingly give up their revolutionary gains. The broad democratic freedoms can but consolidate the socialist system, raise the conscience and responsibility of the masses of the people, strengthen the people's feeling of being masters of the country. When the exploiting classes were liquidated, when the reaction lost its positions, and the people took their fate into their own hands, the restoration of capitalist ownership and exploitation became impossible. On the basis of this thinking, the system of democratic institutions was built, the mechanism of worker self-management and the organizational framework of the people's participation in the governing of the country were set up.

Nicolae Ceausescu's theoretical work also focuses on the question of the party. The party is seen not as an absolute and eternal entity, but as a historically determined category, with a beginning and an end, and, within the epoch in which it fulfills its mission, as a lively organism, always changing its organization, role, strategy and tactics, contingent upon the requirements of each stage.

The party is not created from above society but it is its best product, justifying its raison d'etre only to the extent to which it faithfully serves its needs and aspirations. A new light was cast upon the party by the affirmation, revelatory for many people, that it is not a predestinately completed value but it is just like its members, neither better nor worse than they are, and if the working class -- the people -- wished to have an advanced party then it should send the best of them to join it. Therefore, the party is not infallible as it was presupposed once from a quasiidealistic impulse, it may also make mistakes as a body not only through its members taken apart, but it also can improve, raise its activity to higher stages, raising its members' standard, recruiting the most valuable forces of the nation, being concerned for the people's needs and will, relying on its experience and wisdom. Reformulating the principle of the leading role of the party in the ninth decade when, through its dimensions and position in society, it is no longer a vanguard in the old meaning of the word, it is no longer a party of revolutionary professionals, Nicolae Ceausescu has referred to it as the vital centre and dynamizing, innovating force of society which replaces the meaning of commanding authority by that of a body which asserts itself through its capacity of emanating the light, warmth and energy necessary for continually improving life in the way to communism.

The party is no longer the exponent of a sole class that collaborates with the others from positions of alliance but, through its social composition, through ideology and spirit it keeps its working-class character, it is now the emanation of the socialist nation, the representative of its general interests.

Dumitru Popescu further notes that we are dealing with advanced theoretical principles about the condition and equality of the communist party, and he stresses that their application is contingent upon the fulfilment at a higher level of the party's historic mission in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Concurrently -- he also shows -- Nicolae Ceausescu has steadily improved the concept about the socialist state which is called upon to adapt its functions to the wide-scope process of general democratization of society.

Referring to the ideological elucidations made by Nicolae Ceausescu with regard to the relations of the state in the current stage, the rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy shows: The relation between the state and the people was thus defined, starting from the objective prerequisite that the people is the owner of the means of production and the state the steward of the national wealth, the character was specified of the relations which should be established between the state and the new democratic bodies, the harmony and concordance which should govern them, the need not to overlap but to complete one another; and answer was given to a theoretical question understood sometimes still nebulously in the communist movement; that is the relation between the state and the party. Assessing that a hierarchy cannot be established between the two entities, that the state is not a category inferior to the party, further authority is conferred on the state, and this not in the sense of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which became anachronical, but in that of the state of revolutionary worker democracy, therefore of the rule of the people and of the laws emanated from its will.

Referring to the question related to contradictions which make up a highly important theoretical chapter in Nicolae Ceausescu's work, the author shows: Analyzing the universal law of dialectics, of the conflict of opposites, the objective character is substantiated of the function of this law in socialism and communism, while fighting the idyllic vision of socialism as a paradise on earth, the omission of the objective limits of various historical stages, of the inherent mistakes, of the influences of international perturbations, inclusive of one's own mistakes. Deriving from the active panorama of the socioeconomic life are the contradictions which act beneath our very eyes and upon the thorough analysis of which depends the conscious intervention for a balanced, harmonious development of society. To thoroughly study and understand the origin and character of contradictions, their way of manifestation and their effects, and particularly to think over the measures of preventing some of them and of diminishing others, of turning them into a dynamic force of progress and not into a brake and a source of negative phenomena is not only a vital duty of the ideological front, of theoretical thinking but also an imperative of the practical activity of governing society at each level of democratic hierarchy. The theoretical study of this matter is of direct concern to social action, is an essential facet of the building of socialism in Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu's works -- Dumitru Popescu shows in conclusion -- open a wide horizon of comprehending the processes and tendencies in the Romanian society, in human society on a world plane, increase the capacity of Marxism of giving an answer to the imperatives of life, of illuminating the future, emphasize its role as a scientific instrument of orientation.

SCINTEIA: 1982 PLAN FULFILLMENT COMMUNIQUE

AU101130 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

"Communique on the Fulfillment of the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] In 1982, the working people and all the people in our country, closely united around the party and its secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, focused their efforts on fulfilling the objectives of the second year of the 5-year plan established for that period by the 12th RCP Congress. Resolutely implementing our party-state policies, the workers, peasants, intellectuals and all the citizens of the fatherland were able to report new successes at the national party conference and on the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic; they responded with selfless work to the party appeals to give priority to the intensive development of industry and to achieving superior quality in all areas of activity. Thanks to their work, the Romanian people concluded 1982 with new achievements in the comprehensive development of the country, in consolidating the economy and increasing the national income and the material and cultural wealth of the fatherland, and in raising the people's well-being.

Industry and agriculture -- the basic branches of the Romanian economy -- continued to develop, while good results were obtained in the other sectors. A decisive role was played in the process of economic growth by the quality factor: labor productivity increased, production costs were lowered, and efficiency increased in all socioeconomic areas.

In accordance with the consistent policy of expanding economic relations, special attention was given to continuously promoting exports, production sharing and scientific-technical cooperation with other states. A better utilization of domestic resources, limited imports and rational utilization of foreign currency resources permitted a surplus in the commercial balance and the reduction of our foreign debt.

Noteworthy activities were carried out in the area of scientific research, technology and technical progress; education and culture also developed, as factors of major importance for the progress and prosperity of our socialist country.

Further steps were taken to implement the new economic-financial mechanism, to increase the participation of the masses of working people in the management and supervision of all socioeconomic activities and to strengthen workers' self-management and self-administration; this had a positive impact on increasing productivity and improving financial results. An even financial balance was ensured; the cash flow was contained within the planned limits.

On the basis of the measures established by the party-state leadership, the enterprises, central and all economic bodies acted to solve problems and to overcome difficulties caused by the accentuation of the world economic crisis, and to eliminate the shortcomings that were noted in various sectors of activity. As a result, a dynamic growth was recorded in the entire economy and in its key branches.

The principal indexes of the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1982 were the following:

	1982 Achievements	Percentage Compared to 1981
Industrial production -- billion lei		
-- net production value	318.9	103.3
-- production-goods value	1,009.3	101.1

	1982 Achievements	Percentage Compared to 1981
Agricultural production -- billion lei		
-- net production value	114.9	107.6
-- overall production value	241.0	107.5
Total volume of domestic goods transportation -- million tons	781.9	102.5
Total volume of investments in the national economy -- billion lei	217.1	97.5
Total foreign trade volume -- billion lei	276.7	83.2
-- exports -- total -- billion lei	151.8	90.5
-- imports -- total -- billion lei	124.9	75.8
Average number of working personnel -- thousands	7,553	101.6
Production costs per 1,000 lei:		
Production-goods in national industry -- lei	845.9	99.4
Labor productivity per capita in national industry (calculated on the basis of the net production) -- thousand lei	96.0	101.7
National income -- billion lei	627.9	102.6
People's cash incomes in the socialist sector -- billion lei	25.9	109.5

Note: Communique figures are presented in 1982 prices, while increases are calculated in methodological conditions [conditii metodologice] and in comparable prices.

The results obtained in 1982 in the major branches and sectors of the national economy were the following:

I. Industry

The net production achieved in 1982 in industry totaled 318.9 billion lei, that is, 3.3 percent more than in 1981. The production-goods totaled 1,009.3 billion lei, that is, 101.1 percent compared with the previous year.

In accordance with the objectives established by the 12th congress, special stress was placed on intensive factors, through better utilizing production capacities, increasing labor productivity, reducing production expenditures, raising the technical and qualitative level of production and accelerating the process of updating production.

Greater attention was given to increasing the domestic resources of raw materials and energy, so that economic requirements could be met from domestic resources to a greater extent; this was achieved by utilizing useful new minerals in the economic flow and exploiting new extraction sites and areas. At the same time, greater efforts were made to reutilize recoverable materials in the economy and to use secondary energy resources in production.

The production was further modernized and was harmoniously developed by developing technologically advanced branches, such as technological equipment, machine tools and

other highly-productive items, electrical engineering, electronics, precision mechanics and chemical industry; this contributed to the supply of the economy with modern equipment permitting a high degree of processing of raw and other materials.

In keeping with the technical potential and with the capacities built, all industrial branches manufactured a significant volume of products in 1982.

The extractive industry produced 37.9 million tons of net coal; 11.7 million tons of crude oil; 32.5 million cubic meters of methane gas (including free gas), and the electrical power industry produced 68.9 billion kWh.

The processing branches manufactured, among other things, approximately 13 million tons of steel; 9.3 million tons of finished rolled steel rods; 1.4 million tons of steel tubes; over 208,000 tons of primary aluminum alloys; technological machines and equipment for the industry totaling 24.1 billion lei; metal-cutting machinetools totaling 8.1 billion lei; means of automation and computation totaling 8 billion lei; precision and optical products, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment totaling 9.7 billion lei; over 80,000 tractors, 89,000 town cars, 183 electrical, diesel-electrical and diesel-hydraulic locomotives for trunk lines, oceangoing freighters with a capacity of 393 DWT, 2.7 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 591,000 tons of basic macromolecular products, over 1.6 million tons of soda products, 137,500 tons of synthetic rubber, 222,400 tons of artificial and synthetic fibers and yarns, 164,200 tons of lacquers and dyes, and 4.6 billion lei worth of pharmaceuticals.

The consumer goods industry produced 2,636 million lei worth of household electrical appliances, close to 600,000 radio receivers, 412,000 television sets, wood furniture totaling 16.4 billion lei, 1,153 million square meters of textiles, 336 million pieces of knitwear, 107 million pairs of footwear, 1,096,000 tons of meat and meat products, 1 million tons of milk, fresh milk products and cheeses, 37,700 tons of butter, about 600,000 tons of sugar, 352,000 tons of edible oil, 545,000 tons of canned vegetables and fruit, 13.2 million hectoliters of wine, and 9.9 million hectoliters of beer.

The small-scale industry produced goods totaling 72.5 billion lei, 8.8 percent more than in the previously year.

In the national industry, labor productivity -- calculated on the basis of the value of net production -- increased by 1.7 percent compared with 1981; the production increase thus obtained totaled 4.5 billion lei. However, due to deficiencies in labor organization, in some enterprises labor productivity fell short of the available technical-material conditions.

The level of total expenditures per 1,000 lei production-goods in the national industry was 5.0 lei lower than in 1981. The efforts made by economic units to reduce specific consumption of raw and other materials and energy resulted in savings totaling 8.4 billion lei compared to 1981, substantially more than in previous years.

Certain branches achieved even higher figures; for example, in the machine-building industry, production increased by 6.9 percent, and in the light industry by 3 percent. Nevertheless, in general, the rate of growth was lower than planned, and in certain branches the plan provisions were not fulfilled, so the production of certain items is in arrears. Similarly, the fact that certain enterprises exceeded the specific consumption of raw and other materials, the fact that labor productivity was not increased and costs were not reduced had a negative influence on the planned profits and efficiency. Certain ministries, centrals and enterprises did not work responsibly enough to regularly prepare and fulfill the itemized production, to more rapidly switch over to new products on their own, to ensure the appropriate running of machines and equipment, to commission capacities on schedule and to attain the planned technical-economic parameters at new installations.

II. Agriculture, Silviculture and Water Management

Agriculture produced considerable results in increasing production and modernizing technical-material facilities. The results achieved in this branch made an important contribution to increasing the national income and meeting consumer requirements.

As a result of the measures taken, the results obtained in agriculture exceeded those of previous years. In 1982 net production totaled 114.9 billion lei, 7.6 percent more than in 1981. The production of grain was approximately 1,000 kg per capita, which helped fulfill one of the most important objectives of the party program. At the same time, other crops and the production of fodder were also good, so that in general, better fodder supplies were secured for the livestock sector.

The vegetable production obtained in major crops in comparison with previous years was as follows:

	1982 results	1981	1976-80 (annual average)
	-- in thousand tons --		
Grain -- total of which:	22,335	2,390	2,952
-- wheat and rye	6,505	1,160	351
-- corn and sorghum	12,640	725	1,496
Sugar beet	6,647	1,206	512
Sunflower and rape	859	35	22
Fall potatoes	4,533	524	572
Field vegetables	4,618	730	1,236
Fruit	2,038	689	569
Grapes	2,192	437	769

In the entire agriculture, the average production per hectare was: 2,970 kg wheat and rye, 4,213 kg corn and sorghum, 24,741 kg sugar beet, 1,709 kg sunflower, 1,118 kg soybeans, 16,687 kg fall potatoes, and 18,486 kg tomatoes.

Although the 1982 crops were good, production fell short of the planned provisions due particularly to deficiencies in the work of certain agricultural units, unsatisfactory utilization of technical-material resources, unsatisfactory exploitation of irrigated land, delays in sowing and in crop maintenance, incorrect plant density, and delays in harvesting and transporting the crops. Similarly, the plan provisions concerning livestock numbers and production were not completely fulfilled due especially to deficiencies in livestock feeding and care, and in animal selection and breeding.

The silvicultural sector continued implementing the provisions of the national program to preserve and develop forests. In 1982, forest regeneration operations were performed on 59,000 hectares; of those, 18,200 hectares through natural processes, and 40,800 hectares through reforestation and afforestation. Domestic species of deciduous trees were further given priority, so that 47.4 percent of the new forests consisted of such species. Aside from the forestry stock, areas totaling 2,700 hectares of poor soil unsuitable for agriculture were ameliorated through afforestation. The nontimber forest resources produced for economic purposes made up 39 percent of that total production of silvicultural units.

Important results were also attained in the area of water management: multipurpose reservoirs were commissioned with a volume of 11 million cubic meters, river-bed regulation and shore-consolidation operations were performed on water course stretches totaling 355 km, and antiflood damages were built on 224 km to protect population and industrial centers, and agricultural land.

III. Transport and Telecommunications

The technical-material basis of public transportation was expanded through the addition of 68 diesel and electric locomotives, 2,929 freight cars with an average of 4 axles, trucks and trailers with a capacity of 41,100 tons, buses with a total capacity of 40,700 passengers, maritime vessels with a total capacity of 343,400 DWT, and 59 non-self-propelled river vessels with a capacity of 90,500 tons. A stretch of 99 km of electrified railway lines was commissioned, bringing the total railway length to over 2,800 km by the end of 1982. Some 570 km of roads were modernized.

The volume of domestic freight transported on public means of transportation totaled 781,900 million tons, and that of passengers transported 51,700 billion passenger-km, 2.5 and 0.5 percent higher respectively than in the previous year.

Post and telecommunications activities topped those of 1981 by 6.2 percent, due to the expansion of the capacity of the automatic telephone system by close to 82,000 lines and to the connection of 13 more localities to the interurban automatic telephone system.

IV. Investments

The investment program implemented in 1982 permitted further increases in the productive potential of the national economy; priority was given to expanding the domestic basis of raw materials and energy and modernizing the structure of the other industrial and agricultural branches. In accordance with the guidelines and measures adopted, more resolute steps were taken to finalize and commission investment projects and to reduce the number of projects under construction.

The total volume of investments in the economy came to 217.1 billion lei, distributed as follows among the major branches of the national economy:

	1982 results - billion lei -	Percentage of total
Total	217.1	100
of which:		
Industry	100.7	46.4
Agriculture, silviculture and water management	36.3	16.8
Construction	7.8	3.6
Transportation and telecommunications	29.2	13.5
Goods turnover and tourism	5.5	2.5
Housing (including bachelor hostels)	27.9	12.8

Some 568 major industrial and agrozootechnical production capacities were commissioned fully or partially. Out of these, 525 were in industry, particularly in the branches of electrical power, the extractive industry, the chemical industry, the machine-building

and food industry. Some 43 projects were finalized with a view to developing and modernizing agriculture, particularly irrigation systems, land amelioration and livestock breeding and fattening units.

As a result of difficulties and deficiencies in preparing the groundwork for investment projects, organizing work on building sites and delivering equipment on schedule, the investment plan for 1982 was not fulfilled, and certain projects were not commissioned on schedule; this affected the fulfillment of the planned production in certain items.

V. Scientific Research, Technological Development and Technical Progress

Scientific research and technological development were channeled toward solving the problems raised by the country's socioeconomic development by extensively introducing progressive technical methods in industry, agriculture and other economic branches, toward increasing labor quality and enhancing the efficiency of all economic activities.

Applying the results of scientific research and technical engineering to production substantially contributed to further increasing and modernizing industrial and agricultural production. Expanding the resources of raw materials and energy, better utilizing raw and other materials, raising product quality and diversifying product ranges, cutting down on imports and increasing exports, reducing production costs and achieving profits, and increasing labor productivity.

Special efforts were made to devise domestic solutions to the technological problems raised by adapting production sectors to reduced consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and energy.

In 1982 over 3,300 new and updated types of machinery, equipment, apparatus and installations, and over 950 new materials and consumer goods were put into production. As a result, 23.1 percent of the 1982 production in the processing branches of the national industry was composed of new and updated products put into production at the beginning of the 5-year plan. Domestic scientific research supplied 98 percent of the new products manufactured. Some 1,450 new and updated technologies were applied and expanded in production, particularly in the branches of machine-building, electrical engineering and electronics, metallurgy, the chemical and extractive industries, construction materials and light industry.

In 1982 special attention was given to implementing objectives of major economic implementing objectives of major economic importance envisaged in special programs, such as producing materials for nuclear power, electrical engineering, electronics and microelectronics, and for the aeronautical industry; producing intermediaries for dyes, laquers, paints and pharmaceuticals; comprehensively utilizing poor mineral resources; expanding deep drilling and sea drilling; increasing the final recovery factor for oil deposits; utilizing mining waste and sludge beds, thermopower station ash and metallurical slag; improving the chemical processing of oil and methane gas; expanding the utilization of new and recoverable energy resources; producing highly-productive and quality strains and hybrids for vegetable crops; producing livestock and poultry breeds capable of yielding superior quantities of meat, milk, wool and eggs; increasing the production laboratory equipment for scientific research, geophysical investigation and so forth.

Priority was also given to projects designed to reduce the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and energy, to recover and reutilize secondary materials and energy, to increase the degree of utilization of each ton of processable material, to reduce product weight and to ensure superior technical-economic performance.

Measures were further taken to standardize construction, technologies and products; this contributed to reducing the number of various product types and dimensions and cutting down on the consumption of raw and other materials and energy, at the same time freeing additional resources for increasing labor productivity and improving the technical-material supplies of production sectors.

Special attention was given to technological research and engineering projects designed to produce new or updated technologies capable of increasing labor productivity and the use of automation and mechanization, and of expanding the area of application of unconventional technologies.

Medical and environmental research have continued to fulfill their role in ensuring ever better working and living conditions for the working people.

Long-term research in physics, chemistry, biology, mathmetics and economic and sociopolitical sciences has also developed.

VI. Foreign Economic Relations

In 1982 Romania actively participated in the international division of labor and continuously acted to diversify economic exchanges and expand production sharing with all states, regardless of social system.

The overall volume of foreign trade amounted to 276.7 billion lei in 1982. Trade exchanges with all socialist countries continued to develop and diversify; regulations of economic cooperation and production sharing with CEMA member countries were expanded on the basis of special long-term cooperation programs. Economic and scientific-technical relations with developing counties and other states developed and diversified on the basis of principles of equality, sovereignty and mutual advantage.

The 1982 export volume amounted to 151.8 billion lei. The share of commodities with a high processing level -- machines, equipment, complex installations, automation and data equipment, automobiles, chemical products and industrial consumer goods -- increased in 1982 and reached about 57 percent of the overall volume of exports.

Our export activity in 1982 was carried out under unfavorable world market conditions, as a result of the aggravation of the economic crisis, which had a negative impact upon international trade exchanges and also influenced our country's foreign trade ventures. In certain cases, following the reduction of the world market demand for certain products, our production was limited to the level of existing export orders.

The volume of imports amounted to 124.9 billion lei. As a result of measures taken to increase production, better utilize domestic resources of raw materials and fuel and take into production new kinds of machines, equipment and installations, import requirements were cut back and the needs of our economy were better met from domestic resources.

By continuing to firmly apply the foreign policy principles promoted by the Romanian state, we developed and diversified relations of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with other states. In 1982 we concluded 42 trade agreements or understandings on economic and technical cooperation, of which 22 were with socialist countries and 17 with developing states.

In 1982 Romania participated in 151 international fairs and exhibitions and had economic and trade relations with 150 states.

Particular attention was paid in 1982 to attaining an active trade balance by firmly acting to reduce imports and increase exports in order to attain the necessary foreign currency required to repay part of our foreign debts. Consequently, the trade balance recorded a surplus of $1.8 billion at the end of 1982, something which allowed us to repay part of our foreign debt.

VII. The People's Living Standard

The result of efforts made in 1982 by all working people was a national income of 627.9 billion lei, which ensured the necessary consumption fund for the people's material and intellectual level.

At the end of 1982, the population of the Socialist Republic of Romania numbered 22.53 million inhabitants, that is about 104,000 more than at the end of the previous year; about 50 percent of the people live in municipalities and towns.

The active population numbered 10.4 million people, of which about 71 percent work in industry and other nonagricultural branches; the number of working personnel in enterprises and institutions was 7,553,000 in 1982, and the share of women in the overall working personnel amounted to 38 percent at the end of last year.

The incomes of the working personnel derived from work remuneration amounted to 236.7 billion lei in 1982, that is 19.1 billion lei more than in the previous year. The average monthly nominal income of working personnel amounted to 2,678 lei in 1982. That is 8.8 percent more than in the previous year, while continuing to maintain an equitable balance between small and large remunerations.

The peasantry's monetary incomes derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives and from sales of agricultural products to socialist units amounted to 20.7 billion lei in 1982, that is 1.4 billion lei (7.2 percent) more than in the previous year.

At the beginning of 1982, in order to stimulate and give incentives to agricultural producers to increase production and deliver more products to the state stocks, measures were taken to increase contract and purchase prices, and various bonuses and other material advantages were granted the peasants. At the same time, retail prices of foodstuffs, fuel and energy were increased and adjusted on the basis of economic principles.

At the same time, beginning with 15 February 1982, the tariff remunerations of workers and foremen as well as of other categories of working personnel with remunerations of up to 4,000 lei monthly were increased. In 1982 compensations were also granted for price and tariff increases for electrical and thermal energy and gas. Likewise, allowances for more than 4,800,000 children were on a differentiated basis increased by average of 35 percent, in function of the parents' income; larger allowances were given to working personnel with incomes up to 2,400 lei monthly. Pensions of less than 3,000 lei per month were increased as well as social grants and other allowances for wives of conscripted soldiers; allowances for food in hospitals and canteens for students, pupils and other collectives were also increased.

Funds allocated from the state budget for financing social and cultural activities continued to increase in 1982. The volume of these funds amounted to 82.5 billion lei, that is 8.2 billion more than the previous year; this represents an annual average of 3,672 lei per inhabitant, compared with 3,326 lei in 1981. The people also derived additional incomes from the funds for social actions available to economic units within the framework of the new economic-financial mechanism and from the funds for sociocultural actions of cooperative organizations.

Pensions for all categories of pensioners amounted to 29.2 billion lei in 1982, and the average state social insurance pension for age limit and length of service was 1,493 lei per month. Compared with 1,360 lei in 1981.

The volume of goods sales through the socialist trade network amounted to 251 billion lei, of which 86.9 billion lei were foodstuffs, 45.4 billion public catering and 118.7 billion nonfoodstuffs.

Supplies to the people were ensured on the basis of the "program on regional self-management and self-supply" by strengthening the direct link between production and regional consumer requirements and better distributing the centralized stocks per localities and categories of people. Sales of agricultural and food products in farmers' markets also contributed to meeting the people's consumption requirements, particularly in towns and workers' centers.

The volume of services to the people -- including transportation and communal administration -- attained by socialist units amounted to 50.2 billion lei; the variety of services expanded and improved in all localities.

All grades of education continued to develop and improve in 1982. The education process and programs were considerably improved and the links between education, production and research expanded and diversified.

In the 1982/83 school year, the student population numbers 5.6 million, that is 25 percent of the country's population. Of this, 902,600 children are included in preschool education (74.5 percent of children between 3 and 5 years of age); 3,140,000 pupils in primary schools and gymnasiums; 1,205,200 pupils in high-schools; 142,000 in vocational schools; and 181,100 students in higher education.

Some 18,413 million lei were allocated from the state budget for developing education and its material base.

Some 1,318 million lei were allocated from the state budget to develop and diversify cultural and artistic activities. Some 3,445 books and brochures were printed in 1982 in more than 79 million copies; newspapers and magazines reached a circulation of 1,340 million copies. Radio and radio-relay subscriptions reached the figure of 3,214,000 and television subscriptions amounted to 3,882,000, that is 143 and 172 subscriptions respectively per 1,000 inhabitants.

Some 16,609 million lei were allocated from the state budget to the people's health protection and social assistance, which permitted the endowment of hospitals and other health units throughout the country with modern treatment installations. Likewise, the tourist, recreation and treatment network included some 2,650 units at the end of 1982, with a capacity of 292,800 beds. Some 2,188,000 persons went for recreation or treatment to specialized units in various spas, that is 6.9 percent more than in 1981.

Almost 162,000 dwellings were completed in 1982, of which 151,000 apartments and bachelor flats were from state funds and 11,000 from people's private funds. Hostels for single persons with a capacity of 15,500 beds were also built. The technical and urban facilities of towns were also developed by expanding the water distribution and canal network; the planning of towns and communes was improved by intensifying concern with the proper administration and embellishment of the fatherland's localities.

The national conference of the party appreciated the results attained by the Romanian people in 1982 in the light of tasks included in the documents of the 12th RCP Congress and set the directions of the country's socioeconomic development in the coming period, in accordance with requirements for continuously raising quality and efficiency in all fields and branches of activity.

In order to attain the envisaged development rates for 1983, the industry must take forceful action to strictly fulfill all program provisions for expanding the energy and raw material base, rapidly increasing the production of coal, oil and gas, markedly reducing material and energy consumption, intensifying the recovery and utilization of reusable materials, better utilizing production capacities, markedly increasing labor productivity and further reducing production costs.

In agriculture, the attainment of larger production and greater efficiency in meeting economic requirements presupposes the firm implementation of measures to rationally use the entire land stock and technical-material base and to carry out on time high-quality work both in the vegetable and livestock sectors.

Ministries, industrial centrals and productive and foreign trade enterprises should give priority to attaining the production earmarked for export and reducing imports, by solving certain problems with domestic forces and ensuring a planned and equal balance of trade and foreign payments.

All working people's collectives, management councils, general meetings, central state bodies and national democratic organizations should take united and responsible action to unswervingly fulfill the uniform national plan for 1983 and all commitments assumed in the socialist competition and to raise efficiency in all fields, a compulsory prerequisite for better applying the new economic mechanism, carrying out the self-management and self-supply programs and thus raising the material and intellectual living standard of all the people.

All conditions exist for ensuring -- through the resolute action of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality, closely united around the party and its secretary general and president of the republic comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- a high utilization of the country's material and human potential and the unflinching implementation of decisions of the party's 12th congress and national conference, with a view to strengthening the Romanian economy and ensuring the continuous flourishing of our socialist fatherland.

[Signed] The Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development

The Council of Ministers

The State Planning Committee

The Central Directorate of Statistics

SUPERPOWER MEDITERRANEAN ROLE CAUSES CONCERN

AU121659 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Stanislav Ocokoljic military commentary]

[Text] As part of an intensified involvement of military factors in the current confrontation between the superpowers, their increased interest in the area of southeast Europe and the Mediterranean, particularly the eastern Mediterranean, has been evident for some time. Undoubtedly this increased interest is the consequence of the direct influence exerted on this area, on the one hand, by an extraordinarily intensified military confrontation in the Middle East and, on the other hand, by a mounting missile crisis affecting Western Europe.

Israel's aggression against Lebanon last year, which now threatens to extend to a military conflict between Israel and Syria, the latest Iranian offensive, which can very easily be expanded to neighbouring countries; and the total stagnation in solving the situation in Afghanistan -- all this represents an extended danger of a new level in the internationalization of the overall crisis throughout this area.

The superpowers particularly contribute to this situation with their behavior, and not only through direct, excessive armament of Israel or Syria but wider afield, particularly in the eastern Mediterranean and southeast Europe. Among other things, the United States is building 10 new bases in Turkey and is rapidly preparing Turkish territory to accept Rapid Deployment Forces. The United States is also planning to double its financial assistance to Turkey to modernize its armed forces. At the same time, the United States is exerting a strong pressure on Greece to accept an extended lease of its bases, particularly those on Crete, which are a part of the general satellite observance system. By imposing Rogers' and similar plans, the United States is also trying to resolve the disputed problems or commanding and zones of responsibility in the Aegean Sea thus preventing the solution of the essential problem: Cyprus' full sovereignty.

Indeed, the other side has replied to all this. It responded with a modernization of its forces deployed south of the Caucasus Mountains, by stationing the TU-22 medium-range bombers, whose range includes the eastern Mediterranean, in the Odessa region, and by carrying out joint maneuvers in Bulgaria last fall and recently in Hungary. Along with all this, the planned deployment of U.S. nuclear imisiles on the island of Sicily is being used to exert pressure on this region.

The remark recently mentioned in certain foreign commentaries, that the sovereignty and security of a number of the Balkan and Mediterranean countries could be threatened by these missiles flying over their territories, is certainly justified. However, we should not forget that this treaty hanging over these countries comes not from one but from both directions. If one adds to all this the fact that the squadrons of the naval forces of both superpowers, which are constantly sailing in the Mediterranean, are continuously modernized by new navy ships and combat means, that these squadrons are regularly increased in connection with every -- even a small -- intensification of the crisis in the region or wider afield, and that these squadrons spend most of the time mainly in the eastern Mediterranean where they carry out numerous exercises and maneuvers, then one cannot accept the explanations given by both sides that this intensive military activity has been simply imposed on them. It is hard to expect that anything of the sort can be imposed on such large military forces. It appears, rather, that the opposite is true.

STAMBOLIC ADDRESSES PRE-NONALIGNED-SUMMIT BODY

LD142135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1916 GMT 14 Feb 83

["Statement From the Fifth Session of the SFRY Coordination Commission Preparing Yugoslavia's Participation in the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- A session of the Coordination Commission preparing the SFRY'S participation in the seventh conference of nonaligned heads of state or government was held today under the chairmanship of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The meeting discussed the platform for the Yugoslav delegation's activity, current activities during preparations for the New Delhi meeting, and the consultations carried out with a considerable number of nonaligned countries.

Opening the session, Petar Stambolic stressed the importance of the forthcoming conference of nonaligned countries and the extent of preparations under way in our country. He pointed out that the platform for the SFRY delegation's work was broadly based, with the participation of all important sociopolitical factors. This process of social verification of stands was characterized by unanimity in essential questions to which the seventh conference should pay the greatest attention, thus creating favorable conditions for further consolidating the movement's unity and action capability on the basis of authentic principles of nonalignment. Yugoslavia approached its preparations as the most important action on the foreign-political level during this period. This activity, President Stambolic stressed, has great importance for our country's international position, while many consultations with other nonaligned countries have shown that a further contribution to the policy of nonalignment and to the success of the New Delhi conference is expected from us.

Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov then spoke at length about the preparations, the forthcoming activities of Yugoslavia, and the most important elements of the platform for the work of the Yugoslav delegation at the seventh conference of nonaligned countries.

It was noted at the session that in the aggravated and very difficult international political and economic relations the conference will be very important for the further activity of the Nonaligned Movement and for consolidation of its ability to actively operate as an extra-bloc, independent and global factor in international relations.

It was especially stressed that, at the seventh summit conference, the nonaligned countries must focus on the key questions of peace, security, and independence -- a return to the policy of relaxation of tension on the world scale, the solution of focal points of crises, a halt in the arms race and to a start being made in the process of disarmament -- which are of joint interest for not only the nonaligned countries but the entire international community. The crisis of the world economy and of international economic relations requires nonaligned countries to work even harder to overcome the crisis, especially by creating the conditions for faster development of the developing countries and for their inclusion in international economic developments on a more equal basis. To do this the nonaligned countries must make even greater efforts to promote their mutual cooperation.

The commission stressed the fact that a very wide group of nonaligned countries is deeply interested in the successful outcome of the seventh conference of nonaligned countries and expressed the hope that this meeting will make a significant contribution to further consolidating the policy of nonalignment, its constructive influence on world events and on overcoming the present unfavorable situation in international relations.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SEEN OFF 12 FEB

LD121529 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and his colleagues ended an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia today and left Belgrade by air. The guests were accompanied to Belgrade Airport by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. The guests were also seen off by Algerian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Abderrahmane Ben Sid and embassy staff.

GRLICKOV SEES HOFFMAN, PAJETTA IN ALGERIA

LD142219 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers, Feb 14th (TANJUG) -- Presidency member of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Dr Aleksandar Grlickov conferred here in Algiers today, Monday, with Sliman Hoffman, chairman of the NLF [National Liberation Front] of Algeria Commission for International Relations, on non-aligned countries' preparations for the forthcoming summit. Grlickov and Hoffman discussed also the developments in the Mediterranean and the implementation of the accords of the conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean held in Algiers last May.

Dr Grlickov, who is also Central Committee member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, heads a delegation of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to the Algiers session of the Palestinian National Council.

Questions of the Mediterranean and the indispensability of strengthening ties and cooperation among the coastal countries, especially their progressive parties and movements, were also discussed during a meeting between Dr Grlickov and member of the innermost leadership of the Communist Party of Italy Giancarlo Pajetta. Pajetta is also attending the session of the Palestinian National Council.

SMOLE STATEMENT ON BANKS DRAWS CRITICISM

Rizaov in NOVA MAKEDONIJA

AU111847 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 6 Feb 83 p 2

[Erol Rizaov commentary: "The Consequences of a Statement"]

[Text] Irresponsible and uncoordinated statements made by people in public offices were hotly discussed in the SFRY Assembly not so long ago. All the consequences that arise from such statements were pointed out. The cause of our returning to this subject is the statement by Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council (former director general of Ljubljana Bank) made in the Federal Assembly at a session of the Committee for the Credit and Monetary System. As is known, this high federal official stated, among other things, at this session that the Stopanska Banka or the Associated Bank of Skopje, the Associated Kosovo Bank, the Investment Bank of Titograd, and the Associated Bank of Vojvodina behaved contrary to the norms of business and responsibility and that such behavior was untenable, particularly at a time when we expect financial aid from abroad.

As the argument for such an assertion, Janko Smole cited a letter sent by the Yugoslav Banks Association to the self-management interest community, saying that the said banks at the moment are unable, for objective reasons, to pay the interest on loans taken abroad.

Such a statement and its publication in some public information media inflicted irreplaceable harm on the said banks and the banking system in our country in general. Knowing how the world banking system works, it is most likely that the said four "unbusinesslike" banks have already been put on a "black list," for it is difficult to believe that such a respected, world-renowned bank expert would tendentiously discredit the said banks. However, the first reaction from the Stopanska Banka of Skopje and the Associated Bank of Vojvodina clearly show that the statement was unfounded, irresponsible and to a great extent incorrect. At its extraordinary meeting held in connection with Smole's statement and its publication, the Executive Board of Stopanska Banka noted that the four banks cited in the letter by the Yugoslav Banks Association to the self-managing interest community do not say that they will not pay the interest on foreign debts. On the contrary, they expressed their readiness to do everything in their power to meet their commitments abroad.

The consequences of such a statement for the reputation of the four banks are known and irreparable. The question is now justly posed: What is behind all this. It is difficult to believe, but facts unequivocally show that certain circles and individuals in our country display a certain tendency to discredit some banks and, at their expense, to extol others. In this sense, it is being openly said that the Belgrade Bank, the Ljubljana Bank, the Zagreb Bank, the Jugobanka of Belgrade, and the Economic Bank of Sarajevo should, as members of a consortium, stay in the capital market and obtain the announced medium-term loans abroad! If such strivings become official positions, they will not only affect the reputation of other commerical banks but the overall Associated Labor operations running with the help of these banks.

It is well known, so there is no point in hiding it, that some banks, including the Stopanska Banka, have serious difficulties in their operations and display shortcomings. However, the fact is also known that all is not rosy even for "first-class" banks. They, too, face a number of shortcomings and have often been forced to ask the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the federation for help. It seems that this uncovers quite clearly the background to Janko Smole's statement.

On the other hand, the consequences are much greater and more grave because this statement was uncritically reported and afterward commented on by some public information media. The first reaction was by Associated Labor in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and explanations by respective organs are being sought. It is obvious that a campaign has been successfully started to create an impression in the public that some banks are unbusinesslike and irresponsible and that they behave contrary to all norms. The ability and good standing of other banks is offered in contrast.

Such unfounded and, it could be said, irresponsible and tendentious statements unfortunately have undesirable consequences not only for the banks but for the economy as a whole. We would like to believe that Janko Smole's statement is not tendentious and that it reflects solely his personal view and not that of the Federal Executive Council, which should, as requested by the managing board of the Stopanska Banka, the Associated Bank of Skopje, suitably explain this statement by a prominent federal official.

Vojvodina Bank Board's Rejection

AU112130 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Feb 83 p 5

[S. Nikolic report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 9 Feb -- The managing board of the Vojvodina Bank met today for the sole reason of adopting a position on the statement of Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council, made at a recent session of the Committee for the Credit-Monetary System of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. The statements made by Smole at the expense of this bank were assessed by the Managing Board as unfounded, not well-intentioned, and untenable.

The Vojvodina Bank claims that it has succeeded despite all difficulties in preserving payment capability in transactions with foreign partners and that throughout last year and the beginning of this year it has met all its obligations. True, as was announced at the session, the Vojvodina Bank has informed the Yugoslav Association of Banks that its situation will continue to be difficult in the next period because of unsolved problems pertaining to the system and that for this reason it will not be able alone to meet its overall interest obligations to foreign countries without the National Bank's assistance.

The managing board explains that what is involved are not the difficulties which the Vojvodina Bank got into because of behavior which is outside all norms of business operations and responsibility, as is ascribed to it. What is involved is the position of the Vojvodina economy which is not on an equal footing and which is, in this sense, more unfavorable as regards Yugoslavia's economy as a whole because of the weakness of the current economic policy, particularly when foreign exchange liquidity is involved. It is said that the basic reason lies in the fact that the objective characteristics of Vojvodina's economic structure are insufficiently respected in the application of Yugoslavia's current economic policy.

The managing board of the Vojvodina Bank has requested that the Committee for the Credit-Monetary System of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces should hold a discussion on these problems and that Janko Smole should withdraw his statement which, as was said, has resulted in serious consequences for the Vojvodina Bank. If this is not done, it is expected here that the Federal Executive Council should disassociate itself from the aforementioned statement.

SPILJAK URGES STRONGER SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD111428 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will overcome the present difficulties only by further strengthening its socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and independent position. Mika Spiljak, candidate for Presidency of Yugoslavia member from the Republic of Croatia, states the above in an interview appearing in the latest issue of the Belgrade weekly NIN. Mika Spiljak is to take the seat in the Presidency of Yugoslavia vacated with the recent death of Dr Vladimir Bakaric.

Spiljak assesses as encouraging the high level of readiness of the Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces and their organs to work together on solving the existing problems. Spiljak states that the great prestige Yugoslavia has won with Tito at its head continues to live in the world. He adds that this prestige continues to be Yugoslavia's great and potential force. Spiljak underlines the need for creating a climate which will eliminate the possibility of anyone behaving irresponsibly. It is only logical that individuals who behaved the most irresponsibly in the past and even more so those who try to continue doing so be little by little called to account, Spiljak states.

BELGRADE SHOPS TO RATION COFFEE, COOKING OIL

LD121716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Summary] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- Beginning on Monday [14 February] coffee and cooking oil will be sold for coupons in Belgrade. The authorities and suppliers say there are adequate supplies to cover all coupons, and it is therefore stressed that there is no need for anxiety. All foreign diplomatic staff, journalists and so forth will be able to continue buying these commodities in unlimited quantities in all Belgrade shops without coupons.